THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1777.

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The Trial of Mr JOHN HORNE, *July* 4. 1777, *before the Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, on an information filed* ex officio *by the Attorney-General, for a libel.*

THere were certain circumſtances attending the conduct of this trial, which, by their ſingularity, render it memorable.

The ſpecial jury not attending, the plaintiff prayed a tales; and the officer of the court preparing, as uſual, to draw the common jurors out of the box, was ſtopt by the defendant, (who pleaded his own cauſe), till the box was ſhut, and the names in it thoroughly ſhaken and mixed. This done, the buſineſs went on.

Mr Buller opened on the part of the crown; and briefly ſtated to the jury the ſubject-matter of the information; which was, an advertiſement, dated "King's-arms-tavern, Cornhill, June 7. 1775," and purporting to be an account of the Conſtitutional Society's having met on the ſaid 7th of June, and agreed, "that the ſum of 100 l. ſhould be raiſed, to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents, of our beloved American fellow-ſubjects, who, faithful to the character of Engliſhmen, preferring death to ſlavery, were, for that reaſon only, inhumanly murdered by the King's troops at or near Lexington and Concord, in the province of Maſſachuſet's, on the 19th of laſt April [xxxvii. 229. 300.];" which advertiſe-

ment was ſigned by John Horne, the defendant. [xxxviii. 674.]

This libel was repeated in two advertiſements; one ſoliciting ſubſcriptions for the widows and orphans of the ſlain; the other acknowledging the receipt and payment of certain monies for that purpoſe.

The advertiſements having been read in court, and Mr Buller having concluded his opening ſpeech, Mr Horne addreſſed himſelf to the judge, requeſting his Lordſhip's deciſion concerning a point of practice in the proceedings of trials of this ſort; and then turning to the jury, was beginning to ſpeak; when the judge acquainted him, that, with reſpect to the regularity of proceedings, the appeal ſhould properly be to him.

Mr Horne. I was not going to addreſs my argument or my objection to the jury. What I meant to ſay, with your Lordſhip's permiſſion, was only to requeſt their attention. I have obſerved, in all caſes, when reference has been made to the judge, as a matter for him to decide, the jury have been ſuppoſed out of court, though it might be proper for them particularly to attend to the reaſon of it. I therefore apply to the jury to engage their attention. Then addreſſing himſelf to the judge, he proceeded:

My Lord, I underſtand it is the uſual practice of the court, and I think I ſee the reaſon of it, that unleſs the defendant examines witneſſes in his defence, the defendant's anſwer cloſes the pleadings, and the counſel for the proſecution makes no reply; but in the late trials of the printers, I obſerved, that Mr Attorney-General claimed, and exerciſed, the direct contrary. It is, therefore, to ſubmit my reaſons againſt this claim, and this exerciſe, that I now riſe to intreat your Lordſhip's indulgence.

Lord Mansfield. You are too early. Your objection ſhould come, properly, when the Attorney-General riſes to make a reply.

Mr H. I did, indeed, expect ſome ſuch anſwer from *him*. He, it is likely, may think it a part of the duty of his office to baffle me in every matter, and to take all the advantages he can, *whether fair or unfair*, to obtain a verdict againſt me; and therefore I was prepared. But, my Lord, with great ſubmiſſion —

Ld Manſ. I will do thus far for you, Mr Horne: If the defence you mean to make, may in any manner depend on the knowledge of the point in queſtion, Whether the Attorney-General has or has not a right to reply? with Mr Attorney's leave, I will hear you now, that you may know whether he has that right or no.

Mr H. Your Lordſhip has in part ſuggeſted the reaſon of my requeſt; but the juſtice of it remains for me to explain. It is not the mere acquieſcence of the Attorney-General for which I contend, but it is for the reaſonableneſs of the practice, and the certain and invariable eſtabliſhment of it, for the benefit of thoſe for whom I am much more concerned than for my own ſafety. It is to his *right of replying* that I object.

Ld Manſ. You may proceed.

Mr H. The ſituation I am in being new to me, if I err I hope to be excuſed; but, my Lord, I do aver, and am certain not to be contradicted by your Lordſhip, that it is the eſtabliſhed rule of the court, in trials of this kind, where the Attorney-General does not proſecute, if the evidence for the proſecution is not controverted by other evidence on the part of the defendant, the defendant's anſwer, by his counſel, cloſes the pleadings. This being invariably the practice, it muſt have obtained for ſome end, and that end muſt be ſuppoſed to have been, *the beſt method of obtaining juſtice*. If this is admitted, and I think it cannot fairly be denied, then, my Lord, I humbly hope your Lordſhip will allow, a contrary method muſt be intended for ſome other end, and that end muſt be *injuſtice*, or the conviction of the perſon accuſed by any means. Now, my Lord, as this practice, and the Attorney-General's exemption from it, are evidently contradictory, I humbly preſume they cannot both ſtand. The privilege now contended for ſhould, therefore, in reaſon be given up; for it would be injurious to ſuggeſt, that the King, in whoſe name the Attorney-General proſecutes, ſhould have any other end in the proſecution of his ſubject, than that of obtaining impartial juſtice; or, if it were poſſible to ſuppoſe any bias in the royal mind, it muſt be, that his ſubject ſhould rather be found innocent than guilty; the very oppoſite to which is the caſe, if the beſt method of obtaining juſtice is rejected, and the very worſt method adopted.

My Lord, I have heard your Lordſhip

ſhip ſay, in other caſes, that the rules and methods of proceeding are parts of the law of the land: and I have learnt from greater authority than any that now lives, that the methods and forms of juſtice are eſſential to juſtice itſelf; they are, my Lord, the tender parts of the law, calculated, ſolely, for the protection of the weak againſt the oppreſſions of the mighty, and againſt the incroachments now contended for by the Attorney-General.

My Lord, I am aware, that the exemption from the eſtabliſhed practice in all other ſimilar caſes I am now combating, is not a new claim. James II. my Lord, claimed the power of diſpenſing with the laws, and Ld Chief Juſtice Herbert, and other judges of that time, decided in his favour. — Judges are never wanting for ſtate-purpoſes. — Thank God for the glorious Revolution, which, for a ſeaſon, put a check to that unconſtitutional power; which, however, ſeems only to have lain dormant, and is now again revived under a different form. An exemption from the eſſential forms of law, is a departure from the law itſelf; and this is the power which the Attorney-General now claims. A thouſand arguments might be adduced, my Lord, in ſupport of the eſtabliſhed practice of the court in ordinary caſes, and I could ſpend the day in the recital; and yet, my Lord, to my great ſurpriſe and ſorrow, when, in the late trial of the printers, the defendant's counſel contended for the eſtabliſhed practice, your Lordſhip interfered haſtily, and ſaved the Attorney-General the embarraſſment of defending his exemption from it [xxxviii. 674.]; and this your Lordſhip did by an abſolute overbearing of the counſel, without even admitting one argument; by which the public were deprived of the advantages reſulting from the full diſcuſſion of this unconſtitutional claim, which he was much abler to have refuted than I can pretend to be. I ſhall therefore at preſent take up no more of your time on this objection, reſerving what further I have to ſay, when I have heard the Attorney-General's anſwer, to which I ſhall inſiſt on my right to reply.

Ld Manſ. There is no occaſion for the Attorney-General to anſwer to the objection you have now made. I am *moſt clear* the Attorney-General has a right to reply, if he thinks fit; and I cannot deprive him of it. Neither is there any ſuch rule in uſe to reſtrain a private proſecutor from replying, if any new matter ariſes that makes a reply neceſſary. I know of no law which ſays in any caſe a proſecutor may not reply; but for the ſaving of time, where there is no evidence to affect the defendant, and nothing to make a reply neceſſary, they do not do it; but if a queſtion of law is ſtarted, they have a right to reply, for the ſake of juſtice. Therefore I appriſe Mr Horne, that Mr Attorney-General has a right to reply.

Mr H. It is unhappy for me, like what happened to me before, if your Lordſhip will do the buſineſs of the Attorney-General for him. You take from me that advantage which you now give to him. You take from me that which by the practice of the court I have a right to, and you give him that which by the practice of the court he has no right to. I have no right to reply to the deciſion of the judge, but to the Attorney-General: — he is full of ſtrong arguments, — he ſmiles,—he can prove the juſtice of his caſe himſelf, if there be any in it.

Ld Manſ. Sir,— attend. — The judgement I have given is in a clear caſe. Hearing the Attorney-General would only be a confirmation of what I have already ſaid. Your reply to me is a motion to the court, and if the ſuffering him to reply is againſt law, it is an irregularity of trial for which the verdict will be ſet aſide.

Mr H. I have already ſuffered by your Lordſhip's directing me to remedies: the moſt fatal of all remedies is that which poiſons the phyſic. Has your Lordſhip forgot? — I am ſure you have not.— I had the honour of being tried once before for a pretended libel, and before your Lordſhip. — I am very patient under perſonal injuries. — I never complained of the practices uſed againſt me on that trial, or the miſtakes your Lordſhip made.— Your Lordſhip told me then of remedies.

[The Attorney-General objected to this way of wandering from the buſineſs before the court.]

Ld Manſ. If I remember right, you had your remedy there. It was found not to be actionable.

Mr H. True, my Lord; but the remedy coſt me near, if not quite, 200 l.

Ld Manſ. There muſt be an end of going out of the cauſe, and you muſt behave properly.

Mr H. I muſt ſurely behave properly.

Ld Manſ. The affair of Guildford is over. I tell you beforehand, it is out of my power to deprive the proſecutor of his right of replying, if he ſees cauſe for it.

Mr H. I am ſure it is not wandering out of the cauſe. In anſwer to what fell from the court, I was going decently to ſhew your Lordſhip what in my own particular caſe I had ſuffered by a departure from the eſtabliſhed practice. If the Attorney-General had ſtill inſiſted on his claim, I ſhould have known what to have ſaid to him; but I muſt ſay, as I ſaid before, if your Lordſhip is to do the Attorney-General's buſineſs for him, and ſo cut off my reply; and the Attorney-General is to get up and ſay, this is nothing to the cauſe;—between the Chief Juſtice and the Attorney-General, what is a novice to do? The Attorney-General gets up, and ſays I am going out of the cauſe. Your Lordſhip will ſhew ſome indulgence for my ſituation. I was going juſt to mention the inſtance that occurred in my own caſe; a caſe in which I ſuffered ſeverely by your Lordſhip's miſtaken direction. There was a bad, a falſe verdict. In that cauſe, I was told by my counſel, the firſt in this country, the words were not actionable; and though I could have proved the words ſworn to were not ſpoken by me, yet I was told it was better to let thoſe words go as proved, than to call for evidence to give the proſecutor a right to reply; therefore I ſuffered by that rule, which I now find by your Lordſhip, for the firſt time, is to be contradicted, though it has always been the practice, as I have been told, by all the counſel I ever applied to, and upon all the trials I ever attended. I have been a conſtant attendant upon your Lordſhip, and have gathered from your Lordſhip what I ſuppoſed the maxims of law. At Guildford your Lordſhip directed the jury to find a verdict, and ſaid, if your direction was miſtaken, I had a remedy, I need only appeal [xxxii. 452.]. I did appeal; but your Lordſhip knows a verdict carries coſts, and though I ſet aſide your verdict, it coſt me, as I ſaid before, near 200l. I intreat your Lordſhip not to preſcribe remedies I know not how to take; I therefore beg to hear the Attorney-General's anſwer to my objection.

Ld Manſ. Go on with the trial.

Mr H. Il muſt hear no reaſon then;—I muſt again be the ſufferer.

Att.-Gen. Gentlemen of the Jury, There is nothing in this caſe, unleſs in the behaviour of the defendant, that can make it at all differ from the moſt ordinary caſe of a groſs delinquent being brought before a court of juſtice. I certainly ſhould not riſe to take off, or to repel, the looſe ſlander that has been ſcattered about, without being pointed to any one individual in particular; much leſs ſhall I take notice of that ſort of ſlander, which, affecting to point itſelf, only diſgraced itſelf in the manner of application: for my own part, I ſhould think I was ſtooping exceedingly below the character and office I bear, were I to ſet myſelf to defend my own particular act from any aſperſions that have been thrown upon me. It is the duty of my office to proſecute with integrity thoſe who, according to the beſt of my judgement, I believe to be fair and proper objects of proſecution: it is the duty of my office, as far as I can govern that duty, to conduct the proſecution with the utmoſt clearneſs, and in the moſt direct manner; and if I have taken a part in this, or in any proſecution, that any man can fairly ſtand forth, in a manly ſtyle, and challenge it directly and pointedly, let me be challenged, and let me be called upon to anſwer it: but to be told, that I ſit here ready to take all manner of advantages, fair or unfair, againſt the delinquents whom I call into juſtice, is a ſort of aſperſion below refutation. Whether I am or not to reply in ſuch a caſe as this, it is in this moment of it not ſo regular to ſpeak of it; at preſent it is impoſſible to foreſee; and when I conſider the delinquency of the caſe, I cannot foreſee there will be the ſlighteſt occaſion to trouble you by way of reply; for of all plain and ſimple caſes that ever I had occaſion to lay before a court of juſtice, this is the plaineſt which I am going to ſtate now.

This is an information brought againſt John Horne, for being the author and original publiſher of this libel. The crime that I fix moſt upon, is that which I ſtated laſt; that he was the original publiſher of this libel. It is in that reſpect that his crime differs moſt from thoſe that have been called into juſtice before. The circumſtance of his name being printed at the bottom of the libel, was an additional aggravation, becauſe it ſeemed to imply a bolder inſult upon the laws of this country; I ſay, it ſeemed to imply; becauſe whilſt that name lay hid

behind

behind the printers of the papers, the ſtouteſt champion of ſedition could not have defied the laws with greater ſecurity; for though it ſtood in capitals upon the front of many thouſand pages, it was as inſcrutable and impoſſible for me to follow, as if the name had not appeared upon the paper at all: for this reaſon I put it upon the publication chiefly, becauſe that ſeems to be the only drift of the writer of the libel; for as a compoſition it is abſolutely nothing. I mean not this by way of derogation from the talents of the ingenious gentleman, whoſe parts I have never heard ſo much of as I have done to-day: he could have written better, but the very purpoſe was to make it ribaldry and traſh; the intention being nothing more than to dare the laws, and to convey reproach and ſcandal, by aſſerting, that the perſons employed by government were guilty of murder; and that the perſons who employed them, conſequently, were involved in the ſame guilt. What is the nature of the libel publiſhed? "*Kings-Arms tavern:* during an adjournment (I don't mean to make an obſervation upon that part) a gentleman propoſed a ſubſcription ſhould be entered into—" This I conceive to be a device, not a very good one in point of invention, but to introduce that which follows: "—a ſubſcription to be applied to the relief of the widows, orphans, and aged parents, of our beloved American fellow-ſubjects, who, faithful to the character of Engliſhmen, preferring death to ſlavery, were, for that reaſon only, murdered by the King's troops, at or near Lexington and Concord, in the province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, upon the 19th of April laſt." —*Inhumanly murdered; — murdered by the King's troops!* What kind of palliation can there be (juſtification is abſurd) for charging men with the crime of murder, by a public reviler in a newſpaper, who yet dares not ſtand forth as the accuſer? Is that to be tolerated in a civilized country? Is it to be tolerated in a country where an orderly government prevails; to write againſt the tranſactions of that government, as if they were ſtained with all the crimes under heaven, and calculated for no earthly purpoſe but that of committing thoſe crimes for the ſuppreſſion of liberty, the only object for which government is, or ought to be, erected? A man muſt be an idiot, indeed, who does not perceive, that the maintaining of regular government is the true and the only means of maintaining liberty. Is it liberty to put the characters of perſons under the tyrannous hand of anarchy? Is there a byſtander that hears me now ſpeak, who could boaſt of his liberty or his laws, if it were in the power of any man to revile his character, and charge him with an atrocious crime with impunity? — which is the queſtion now ſimply ſuggeſted to you. This, therefore, is not to be defended, as far as I can foreſee, by any kind of argument whatſoever. The nature of the libel is too groſs to be commented upon: it does no honour to any body that has been concerned in making of it. —— I ſhall now content myſelf with proving the fact, and the concluſion to be made from that is obvious. It was my duty to lay it before you; — it is your duty to judge of it. If you can be of opinion, this licentiouſneſs is fit to be tolerated, according to the old and eſtabliſhed laws of this country, or if you are of opinion the fact is not proved, then, in either caſe, it will be your duty to acquit the defendant; but if you ſhould be of a contrary opinion, and the fact ſhould ſtand clear, then you will be conſtrained by your duty, and the additional ſanction of an oath, to find him guilty. — I have no wiſh to know Mr Horne; I have no wiſh to proſecute any one individual; nor have I been deſired, if I had ſuch a wiſh, to proſecute the defendant; and I hope I may add, that no meaſure could have compelled me to proſecute a man whom I myſelf had not thought guilty, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid upon the other ſide. My duty is done, by laying the matter before you, Gentlemen. Your duty, I am ſure, will be done, to your own honour, and the ſupport of public juſtice, by the verdict you will give upon the occaſion.

Thomas Wilſon, being ſworn, ſaid, *he believed* the copies of the advertiſements in queſtion were the hand-writing of Mr Horne; but declined ſwearing poſitively to that fact.

Henry Sampſon Woodfall, being ſworn, proved both the hand-writing and the publication. —— Being croſs-examined by Mr Horne, he acknowledged, that Mr Horne, in all the tranſactions they had ever been concerned in together, had deſired to be given up, if ever he ſhould be called upon ſo to do; and particularly in the preſent inſtance, he had called a witneſs to ſee him write the

advertiſement,

advertisement, and to see him deliver it as his act and deed *.

Mr Horne produced a long list of papers, in which he had written animadversions relative to public affairs; and among other questions, asked, if he recollected the contents of the paper of May 3. 1775? Mr Woodfall's answer was, No, Sir, *upon my soul*, I do not.

Being asked, if he knew Mr Lee? he said he did; he was agent for one of the colonies. Mr H. Did you ever receive from him an account of the persons killed at Lexington? *Ans.* I really do not recollect. Mr H. Did he ever tell you he had lodged an affidavit with the Lord Mayor of London. *Ans.* He did. Mr H. When had you notice, for the first time, of a prosecution for the advertisements in question? *Ans.* About two years ago. Mr H. Did that prosecution go on? *Ans.* No; I let judgement go by default. Mr H. On the first notice? *Ans.* Last January. Mr H. You had notice two years ago, and were never called forward till last January? *Ans.* I think that was the month.

Mr H. When was you applied to, or were you ever applied to, to be an evidence in this cause? *Ans.* I was not. Mr H. How came you then to be an evidence? *Ans.* Why, Sir, I heard if I could produce my author, matters might be better for me; and as you had no objection, I did of course declare what you had no desire I should conceal, and did produce that information to Messr. Chamberlain and White, solicitors of the treasury.

Mr H. Did you ever receive any letter or message from Sir Tho. Mills in your life? *Ans.* I have; a private letter. Mr H. Did you ever receive any message not to publish any thing about Ld Mansfield's earldom? *Ans.* To the best of my recollection, I never did. Mr H. Was you ever sent for by Lord Bute? *Ans.* No, Sir; I never was consulted by the higher powers.

After the evidence of Mr Henry Sampson Woodfall, that of William Woodfall was produced by the counsel for the crown, to prove Mr Horne the author and publisher of the advertisements in question. This witness declared, that he received the copies of both advertisements from Mr Horne, and that he inserted them by his order in the London Packet and Morning Chronicle.

Mr Horne, in cross-examining Mr William Woodfall, asked, if he had ever received any message, desire, or request, from Sir Thomas Mills, not to insert any thing in his papers relative to Lord Mansfield's earldom? Whatever might be the motive for this question, both Mr Henry Woodfall and Mr William Woodfall were very unwilling to answer it. The latter, after several evasive answers, owned, that some person or other had mentioned the thing to him—by the way of conversation, not of the nature of business, nor any express desire, but some conversation, he said, as it might be between two friends.

[*To be continued.*]

* This question seems to have been put by Mr Horne to Mr Woodfall to invalidate the charge of the Attorney-General against him, as if he meant to lie concealed behind the printers, in order to escape the law.

Method of punishing Libellers in Russia.

EVery body knows, that the government in Russia is arbitrary, and consequently ever watchful over the few daring subjects who presume to make any advances towards that liberty to which, as natives of the earth, all men seem so duly intitled. The punishment inflicted upon such unconstitutional delinquents is, however, not so severe as one might expect: but, in my opinion, much more exemplary than is to be found in a country celebrated for the equity of its decisions, and the salutary purpose of its laws.—While I resided at Moscow, there was a gentleman who thought fit to publish a quarto volume in vindication of the liberties of the subject, grossly reflecting upon the unlimited power of the Czar Peter, and exposing the iniquity of the whole legislature (if it may be so called) of that empire. The offender was immediately seized by virtue of a warrant signed by one of the principal officers of state; he was tried in a summary way, his book determined to be a libel, and he himself, as the author, condemned to "eat his own words." This sentence was literally carried into execution on the following day. A scaffold was erected in the most populous part of the town; the imperial provost was the executioner; and all the magistrates attended at the ceremony. The book was severed from the binding, the margins were cut off, and every leaf was rolled up, as near as I can recollect, in the

the form of a lottery-ticket when it is taken out of the wheel at Guildhall by the blue-coat boy. The author of the libel was then ſerved with them ſeparately by the provoſt, who put them into his mouth, to the no ſmall diverſion of the ſpectators. The gentleman had received a complete mouthful before he began to chew; but he was obliged, upon pain of the ſevereſt baſtinado, to ſwallow as many of the leaves as the Czar's ſerjeant-ſurgeon and phyſician thought it poſſible for him to do without immediate hazard of his life. As ſoon as they were pleaſed to determine that it would be dangerous to proceed, the remainder of the ſentence was ſuſpended for that time, and reſumed again the next day, at the ſame place and hour, and ſtrictly conformable to the ſame ceremony. I remember it was three days before this execution was over; but I attended it conſtantly, and was convinced that the author had actually ſwallowed every leaf of the book. Thus, I think, he may be very juſtly ſaid to have "eaten his own words." Some part of this puniſhment ſeemed to give the culprit little or no concern; but I could not help obſerving, that now and then he ſuffered great torture: which, from an accurate attention, I diſcovered to ariſe from particular leaves on which the ſtrongeſt points of his arguments were printed.

On recollecting this mode of execution, I confeſs I wiſhed it to be adopted by the law of England: for, ſetting aſide the ridicule which it naturally brings upon the offender, it contains a ſpirit of equity that renders it in a particular manner worthy of the conſideration of the Britiſh legiſlature.

AN OLD TRAVELLER.

Anecdotes relative to Mr Edward Wortley Montague. [xxxviii. 279.]

Tranſlated from *Memorial d'un Mondain, par Count Maximilian de Lamberg.*

MR Edward Wortley Montague, one of the moſt ſingular characters that hath appeared in our planet, is the ſubject of a paſſage in this work, in which Count Lamberg relates ſome particulars, little known, of the adventures and character of that odd man.

The firſt thing we meet with in this paſſage, is a part of a letter which Mr Montague wrote to Mr Lami (we believe it was the learned Father Lami) of Florence, and which is as follows. "I have been making ſome trials that have not a little contributed to the improvement of my organic ſyſtem.—I have converſed with the nobles in Germany, and ſerved my apprenticeſhip in the ſcience of horſemanſhip at their country-ſeats.—I have been a labourer in the fields of Switzerland and Holland, and have not diſdained the humble profeſſions of poſtilion and ploughman.—I aſſumed at Paris the ridiculous character of a *petit-maitre*.—I was an abbé at Rome.—I put on, at Hamburg, the Lutheran ruff, and, with a triple chin and a formal countenance, I dealt about me the word of God, ſo as to excite the envy of the clergy.—I acted ſucceſſively all the parts that Fielding has deſcribed in his *Julian*.—My fate was ſimilar to that of a guinea, which at one time is in the hands of a Queen, and at another is in the fob of a greaſy Iſraelite."

From the Proteſtant religion Mr Montague (ſays Count Lamberg) went over to the faith of Rome, and from thence deſerted to the moſt rigorous obſervation and profeſſion of Mahometaniſm. He uſed always to ſeal his letters with three Arabian ſignets, which had ſentences of the Koran engraven on them. Count Lamberg, who ſaw Mr Montague at Venice [xxx. 41.], deſcribed his manner of living there, in the following terms, (which were written before the death of that ſingular man was known in other countries):—"He riſes before the ſun, ſays his prayers, and performs his ablutions and lazzis according to the Mahometan ritual. An hour after, he awakes his pupil, a filthy emigrant of the parched Abyſſinia, whom he brought with him from Roſetta (in Egypt).—He inſtructs this dirty negro with all the care and preciſion of a philoſopher, both by precept and example: he lays before him the ſtrongeſt proofs (as they appear to him) of the religion he teaches him, and he catechiſes him in the Arabian language. The Moor liſtens to him with the moſt ſtriking marks of a profound and reſpectful attention all the time that is employed in theſe leſſons.—That he may not omit any particular, in the moſt rigorous obſervance of the Mahometan rites, Mr Montague dines at a low table, ſitting croſs-legged on a ſopha, while the Moor, on a cuſhion ſtill lower, ſits, gaping with avidity for his maſter's leavings. It is this negro who ſupports the white mantle that makes a part of the Turkiſh

garb

garb of his mafter, who is always preceded, even at noon-day, by two guiders with lighted candles in their hands. — The ordinary place of his residence is at Rodosto, where his wife lives, who is the daughter of an inn-keeper at Leghorn, and whom he has forced to embrace the Mahommetan religion. His income amounts to about 8000 piastres, which is remitted to him from London, by his father Lady Bute, and 4000 which he receives from the Sublime Porte. During the most intense cold, he performs his religious ablutions in cold water, rubbing, at the same time, his body with sand from the thighs to the feet; his negro also pours fresh water on his head, and combs his beard: and he also pours cold water on the head of his negro. To finish this religious ceremony, he returns his bow, turns himself towards the east, mutters some prayers, walks afterwards for half an hour, and drinks his coffee." —— *O infœlix hominum sors!*

To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

[P.S.] SIR, *Edinburgh, Sept. 15.*

THE disturbance in the city last Saturday evening, by a contemptible mob ordering illuminations, set me a-thinking how such abuse might be prevented for the future.

At present, if three or four 'prentice-boys chuse to divert themselves by illuminations, they have only to cry, *Candle! Candle!* they'll soon draw a crowd after them, and the people near, will immediately illuminate to save their windows. Then the illuminations will spread all over the city. Besides the loss sustained by the expence of candles, there is generally every such night a loss of some hundred pounds by the breaking of windows and other damage.

To remedy such abuse, let it be enacted, by the town-council, with the advice and approbation of the judges of our supreme courts, That no persons shall profane, unless when ordered by a proclamation of the magistrates, to illuminate their windows, under a penalty of 5 l. the person whose window or windows are first illuminated, 4 l. the second, 3 l. the third, 2 l. the fourth, 1 l. the fifth, and 5 s. every one after; it being always competent for the person charged to have been the first, second, &c. who did illuminate, to prove, that another had illuminated before him; in which proof, if he prevail, that other to be put in his place.

Let it be further enacted, That if any person shall throw a stone or other instance so as to break a window, every such person shall pay 5 l. for every such offence, and suffer imprisonment till payment be made: and in case of inability to pay, the delinquent to be committed to the house of correction for five days, and fed on bread and water, one day in each pound of the sum.

One who knew that 5 l. was to be paid for illuminating, would run the risk of a broken window rather than comply with the insolent command; if boys found their orders and menaces disregarded, they would not repeat the attempt; and if the breaking of a window would cost 5 l. or five days hard labour and scanty meals, no body would often chuse such diversion.

If the licentiousness of the lower ranks receive no check, who knows but they may order illuminations on hearing an account of a victory bawled about the streets, which may afterwards be found to be false? nay, possibly, (to shew the extent of their power), on hearing of a disaster happening to some of the King's troops?

The subject leads me, though my wishes for success to the mother-country is warm, to recommend moderation in the matter of public rejoicings during the continuance of the present unhappy war. May they not be altogether deferred til a peace be brought about? In this particular I think the conduct of the rebels in 1745 is worthy of imitation, as the contending parties now are, as they then were, brethren. After the victory gained by them at Preston, a proclamation was issued in the name of the young pretender, "forbidding any outward demonstrations of public joy on account of the late victory, in regard it had been obtained by the effusion of blood, and had involved many unfortunate people in great calamity; admonishing all his friends to return thanks to God for his goodness towards them, as he did for himself by that proclamation." [vii. 441.]

I am, &c.

GOOD ORDER.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [354]

On Wednesday, May 28, Lord Camden acquainted the Lords, that he had been defired by the Earl of Chatham to inform the Houſe, that he intended, on Friday the 30th, to move the conſideration of the American war. The Lords were ordered to be ſummoned for that day.

Accordingly, on Friday, May 30, the Earl of Chatham entered the houſe, which was much crowded, wrapped round with flannel, and bearing a crutch in each hand; and a little before three o'clock, being in his place, with his hat on, (out of which ſituations from the ordinary rules of civility he pretty well excuſed himſelf) ſpoke as follows, in a firm, determined manner, and in ſeveral parts literally, as follows:

"My Lords,

"The affairs of this country are in ſo precarious and critical a ſituation, that I could not, conſiſtently with my duty, any longer forbear ſubmitting my thoughts to this Houſe.—My Lords, in explaining the grounds of the motion I am about to make, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that I ſhould tell your Lordſhips what has caused the evils with which we are at preſent threatened. My Lords, you voted away the property of the Americans without their conſent: when they complained, you would not hear their complaints; you called them factious, ſeditious, and rebellious. You quarrelled with your ſubjects on the other ſide the Atlantic, about a paltry tax upon tea; you have ſpent many millions in ſupport of this tax. The war, my Lords, is got to a height no man could foreſee; to a height which now threatens ruin and deſtruction to this country. America is loſt, I fear, England is undone. What have you done, my Lords? You have rendered Britain a dependent ſtate; dependent on the precarious friendſhip, or more precarious neutrality, of France. What did you do, my Lords? You condemned a whole province without hearing; without even demanding ſatisfaction for the injury you ſuſtained. You proſcribed them; you ſhut up their ports and harbours; you robbed them of their chartered rights; you deprived them, my Lords, of their moſt valuable privileges; of the unalienable birthright of an Engliſhman, the trial by jury, the trial of the vicinage: of judges acquainted with the parties, the offence, the provocation, and the meaſure of puniſhment. What was the conſequence, my Lords? Three millions of people refuſed to be bound by your arbitrary edicts.—I beg your Lordſhips pardon. Members were miſtaken: it was Engliſhmen that were to be bound and enſlaved. My Lords, they refuſed it. The ſkill and bravery of your generals, the proweſs of your troops, the ſtrength and pride of this once powerful country, your navy, was found unſufficient. What, my Lords, were you obliged to do? You could not procure men at home: Engliſhmen do not like to enſlave Engliſhmen, nor trample on the rights of their fellow ſubjects. What did your Lordſhips do? You hired mercenaries, foreign troops, your miniſters, I ſay, hired them, to cut the throats of your unoffending coloniſts. Theſe colonies are now, my Lords, called rebels; they are ſtigmatized with every baſe and abuſive epithet in the Engliſh language. Yes, my Lords, I remember, when this country was waging war with the united powers of France and Spain; when there was a rebellion, a Scotch rebellion, within this land; I remember, when our fleets were wafted, our armies unſucceſsful, that theſe men, now deſcribed as the blackeſt and baſeſt of all rebels, nay more, that very colony which has been repreſented as the hotbed of faction and treaſon, that colony againſt which the keeneſt lightnings of government are denounced, and have been directed; I remember, I ſay, my Lords, this very colony ſending forth four regiments of undiſciplined militia, which gave the firſt check to France in her proud career, and erected the ſtandard of conqueſt on the walls of Louiſburg. But, my Lords, we need not point out particular facts, in proof of the bravery, the zeal, the duty, and affection of this people; the annals of the laſt war will tell each of your Lordſhips as are not old enough to remember, how they fought, and how they bled; they will tell you how generouſly they contributed, how like loving brethren they ſhared the common burden and the danger.

"Theſe, my Lords, are the unhappy men you have cruelly devoted to deſtruction; whoſe towns you would raze, whoſe commerce you would annihilate, whoſe liberties you would deſtroy by the ſword, whoſe properties you would confiſcate, and whoſe perſons you would enſlave!

enſlave; theſe are the people whom your miniſters would extirpate. What has been the ſyſtem purſued by adminiſtration, and what have been the meaſures taken for carrying it into execution? Your ſyſtem has been a government erected on the ruins of the conſtitution, and founded in conqueſt, and you have ſwept all Germany of its refuſe as its means. There is not a petty, inſignificant prince, whom you have not ſolicited for aid. You are become the ſuitors at every German court, and you have your miniſters inrolled in the German chancery, as the contracting parties, in behalf of this once great and glorious country. The laurels of Britain are faded, her arms are diſgraced, her negotiations are ſpurned at, and her councils fallen into contempt. My Lords, you have vainly tried to conquer America by the aid of German mercenaries, by the arms of 20,000 undiſciplined German boors, gleaned and collected from every obſcure corner of that country; you have ſubſidized their maſters; you have laviſhed the public treaſures on them: and what have you effected? Nothing, my Lords, but forcing the colonies to declare themſelves independent ſtates. You have rouſed them, my Lords, to act with vigour and reſolution; you have united and combined them; you have by this unnatural act cemented them, and given them but one ſoul. Their breaſts, my Lords, are filled with indignation; they are fired with juſt reſentments; they burn with ardour to avenge their injuries, and retaliate with intereſt on their cruel and mercileſs oppreſſors. Yes, my Lords, I ſay, three millions of freemen will never ſubmit to twenty thouſand mercenaries. No, my Lords, the idea is prepoſterous; the attempt is abſurd: as well might I expect to conquer them with this crutch, as to ſuppoſe that America will ever ſubmit to ſo contemptible a force.

I would recommend peace to your Lordſhips at all events; the longer the unhappy conteſt is continued, the more difficult it will be to conciliate, and the leſs able we ſhall be to proſecute with vigour or effect, or accommodate with honour or advantage. Miniſters, as they have blundered from the beginning, are led into a fatal error, reſpecting our natural enemies, the French. They imagine that nothing is to be dreaded from that quarter, becauſe France has not interfered directly in favour of America. But, my Lords, do miniſters, when they build ſuch mighty things on this circumſtance, recollect, that they argue as if France were mad? Would they have France run the riſk, hazard, and expence of a war, when Britain is doing all for France ſhe can poſſibly wiſh or deſire? It was a groſs miſconception to ſuppoſe, that France ever thought a ſingle minute about giving a direct aid to the colonies: ſhe never meant, my Lords, to interrupt this country in its wild career, or ſtand between it and its colonies. No, my Lords; ſhe has taken care, from her conduct, to feed and nouriſh the mad notions of conqueſt and dominion which have unfortunately prevailed within theſe walls. She has been equally ſedulous to give juſt that degree of countenance and protection which have hitherto ſerved to keep the civil war alive, ſo as to baffle your deſigns, and to waſte your ſtrength. This cruel and unnatural war, my Lords, I dread, will be a fatal war: you have proſcribed your own children; you have turned a deaf ear to their dutiful petitions, their fervent intreaties; and have interpreted their honeſt conſtitutional remonſtrances into treaſon and rebellion. You have, my Lords, loſt America; you have poured the riches of America into the lap of the Houſe of Bourbon. Will France forget her own intereſt ſo much as to think of war? To effect what, my Lords? What this country is effecting at the rate of twenty millions per annum. France, my Lords, knows her own intereſt better. France is filling her arſenals with naval ſtores; ſhe is diſpoſing of her manufactures; ſhe is accumulating in her ſtorehouſes the produce of America; ſhe is thereby preparing for war; ſhe is cultivating and extending her commerce, and wiſely opening new ſources of internal wealth, and external ſtrength; while we continue daily to waſte our own ſtrength; while commerce languiſhes, and while our ſpecie leaves the kingdom to purchaſe thoſe commodities, which, beſides the common advantages derived from them in a commercial view, were all received in exchange for our own manufactures. We have, my Lords, tried hitherto to no purpoſe. Is there the moſt diſtant rational proſpect that affairs will wear a better face at the end of this year, than they did the laſt? We have exerted our utmoſt ſtrength to little or no purpoſe. We have talked of conquering America;

America; have we done it? No, my Lords, we have nothing to boaſt of but a few trifling advantages, which, when we conſider the price paid for them, and the circumſtances which attended the obtaining them, wear, in fact, every ſolid appearance of defeat. We continue to ſend troops, and have voted millions; and what, my Lords, are we told? That our army, after ſuch enormous ſupplies, will be juſt equal to what it was laſt year, when it effected nothing, or next to nothing.

His Lordſhip endeavoured to ſhew the abſurdity of relying longer on the force of arms, and very pathetically preſſed the neceſſity of a ſpeedy conciliation. We were, he ſaid, on the brink of a precipice, on the very verge of deſtruction; and deſired their Lordſhips to ſnatch the preſent moment, as probably the laſt in which they would have the opportunity of procuring the national ſalvation. A few weeks, nay a ſingle day's delay, might poſſibly be too late. War, ſays his Lordſhip, has been tried; let us, my Lords, ſee what conciliation will do; let us recollect our critical ſituation; let us conſider, ſhould we perſevere in the ſame wild, ruinous, and oppreſſive ſyſtem, the inevitable alternatives with which we are ſurrounded on either hand. Should we loſe America, America will be added in fact to the French empire. Should we prove ſucceſsful in the ſtruggle, debilitated, exhauſted, and impoveriſhed as we muſt be, we ſhall in that event have conquered America for France. If, not waiting for either of thoſe events, France ſhould change her preſent ſyſtem, which I can hardly think ſhe will, except by ſome very unexpected change in her councils, then America, as a matter of courſe, will be loſt for ever to this country. Should this latter be the caſe, and that ſhe ſhould make a public avowal of her ſentiments, by ſupporting the cauſe of America; though we had but five ſhips of war in the world, I ſhould inſtantly be for declaring war againſt her, as the only reparation that could poſſibly ſatisfy the wounded honour of a great nation, be the event what it might. His Lordſhip reminded the Houſe, likewiſe, of the propoſitions moved by his bill and motion early in 1775 [xxxvii. 81.], before a drop of blood had been ſhed on either ſide; pointed out the fatal policy which cauſed their rejection; and the very violent and indecent manner in which they were rejected. His Lordſhip ſpoke for fifty minutes preciſely, and then made the following motion:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, moſt dutifully repreſenting to his royal wiſdom, That this Houſe is deeply penetrated with the view of impending ruin to this kingdom, from the continuation of an unnatural war againſt the Britiſh colonies in America; and moſt humbly to adviſe his Majeſty, to take the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for putting a ſtop to ſuch fatal hoſtilities, upon the only juſt and ſolid foundation, namely, the removal of accumulated grievances; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will enter upon this great and neceſſary work with chearfulneſs and diſpatch, in order to open to his Majeſty the only means of regaining the affection of the Britiſh colonies, and of ſecuring to G. Britain the commercial advantages of thoſe invaluable poſſeſſions: fully perſuaded, that to heal and redreſs will be more congenial to the goodneſs and magnanimity of his Majeſty, and more prevalent over the hearts of generous and free-born ſubjects, than the rigors of chaſtiſement, and horrors of civil war, which hitherto have ſerved only to ſharpen reſentments, and conſolidate union, and, if continued, muſt end finally in diſſolving all ties between Great Britain and the colonies."

Lord Gower (Preſident of the Council) ſaid, he thought it his duty to riſe, and oppoſe the motion made by the Noble Earl, for ſeveral ſtrong and important reaſons. In the firſt place, it arraigned the conduct of the nation, and condemned, in the moſt improper terms, the meaſures which had been ſanctioned by the parliament and nation for upwards of ten years; and yet it was worded in ſo vague and indiſcreet a manner, that it was impoſſible to know what ſet of meaſures it deſcribed under the general charge of grievances; whether it meant thoſe in which his Lordſhip acted ſo conſpicuous and diſtinguiſhed a part, as well as thoſe which followed or preceded them, — [Ld Chatham. I mean to convey, under the words *accumulated grievances*, every thing which has paſſed in parliament, relative to America, ſince the year 1763.], — the Noble Lords on the other ſide being much divided in opinion. He [Ld G.] remembered the diſtinction made at the time between internal and external taxation. He re-

membered that the Noble Earl himself cherished the distinction, and argued upon it. He did not, however, mean to press the argument further, by way of personal application, as the Noble Earl had reprobated the whole system of measures pursued in regard of America since the conclusion of the peace, in which his own conduct must of necessity be included. He observed, that the motion held out nothing new, and was nothing more than a repetition of what had come from the Noble Lord on former occasions, and to which his Lordship alluded. Similar propositions had been made by two Noble Dukes [xxxviii. 170.], in their places, afterwards; and, unless the House had since changed its sentiments, for which he could see no reason, it must continue to reject the present proposition, as well as all the preceding. For his part, he could not discover even a colourable pretext for their Lordships altering their opinion; the same specific point still continued in issue. It was not, as had been represented by the Noble Earl, a paltry tax upon tea, a particular insult, a single act of violence or sedition, that was the true ground of the present dispute; it was not this tax, nor that act, nor a redress of a particular grievance: the great question in issue is, the supremacy of this country, and the subordinate dependence of America. It is not a single act of legislation the people of that country dispute with this; it is our claiming to bind them in any case whatever. But it has been much relied on, in debating this subject, that the "Americans are willing to submit to your laws of navigation. Let them tax themselves: you will thereby secure to this country great commercial advantages, and draw from them an actual revenue, to a considerable amount, without the trouble of collecting it." But, my Lords, the direct contrary is manifest. They deny your right to make laws for them, and of course deny the right of commercial controul: it being in vain to talk of rights which cannot be maintained but at the option of those who are to submit to their operation. Besides, in all the petitions, memorials, remonstrances, and public declarations, from any body or bodies of men, acting by authority, in any part of America, they have always carefully guarded their expressions, and studiously avoided to bind themselves to any promise of submitting to our commercial and revenue regulations; but have subtlely drawn the line between our actual right of controuling their trade, and a promise to submit to the operation of such acts of our legislature as may be directed to such controul, in the first instance, until they have time to judge of their effects; which ultimate judgement reduces the concession to nothing, because it excludes every true and substantial effect of dependence and subordination, that of a positive and direct submission to powers legally established and constitutionally exercised. His Lordship adverted, in a ludicrous manner, to the change of sentiments in the Noble Earl and the other Noble Lords on the other side of the House, respecting the prophecies of a French war, and positive predictions of measures to be taken by France against this country. He observed what little attention was due to opinions so lightly taken up, and so suddenly deserted, without reason, in the first instance; and in all instances, he presumed, only to answer the temporary purposes of debate. He contended, that the object of America was independency from the beginning; that the event proved it beyond question; and that nothing would so effectually tend to render the designs of our rebellious colonists successful, as agreeing to any motion which should directly, or in its consequences, lead to concede the supreme controuling power of this country, unless it were first acknowledged in principle, as well as submitted to in point of operation. The idea thrown out by the Noble Earl, respecting the conduct of France, was, he said, the most extraordinary, or rather the most extravagant, he ever heard, taking it in any one of the various lights his Lordship had brought it forward. The Noble Earl says, if we conquer America, we will conquer it for France; if France should join America against us, and get the better of us, America, tho' successful, will nevertheless be conquered, and become a province or dependency of France; and though we neither conquer, nor are conquered, still America will be lost to England, and fall to our enemies and rivals. If I had no other objection to the present motion than the picture it would exhibit to foreign nations of our pretended national imbecility, and the desperate situation of our affairs, that alone would be sufficient with me to give it a most hearty

negative,

negative, as inviting our foreign foes to avail themſelves of our weakneſs, diſtreſs, and divided councils, when they are told of views of impending ruin, ariſing from the unſucceſsful, fatal hoſtilities of an unnatural civil war. When their Lordſhips turn an impartial retroſpective eye to the conduct of our rebellious ſubjects of America, the repeated provocations they gave, by diſclaiming the legiſlative power of this country, and endeavouring to alienate the mind of his Majeſty from his parliament, and render the regal power independent of the other two eſtates of the realm, he truſted they would have much more powerful motives for rejecting the preſent motion, than ſuch as might be founded in deductions drawn from the views, feelings, or political conduct, of any foreign court whatever.

The Duke of Grafton roſe in reply. He congratulated the Houſe, and the nation at large, on the return of the Noble Earl who made the motion, to his duty in parliament. A dawn of joy broke in on his mind, in finding that the ſpirit which was formerly wont to pervade every part of the kingdom, and had long ſlept, now revived, and ſhewed it was not entirely extinct: he meant that love of liberty, that admiration of the man who had been its warmeſt advocate, and who had raiſed the power, dignity, and ſplendor, of the nation, to a pinnacle of fame and greatneſs unknown to any other in any quarter of the globe. He contemplated with heart-felt pleaſure the revival of that ſpirit which could collect ſo very reſpectable an appearance below the bar, of gentlemen of all parties; which could croud the avenues leading to the Houſe, ſo as not to leave ſufficient room for their Lordſhips to come to their ſeats, unleſs with the utmoſt difficulty. He was doubly happy in being ſatisfied, from what had appeared, that the people ſtill retained a grateful ſenſe of the high obligations the nation owed the great man; and he was aſſured, that nothing could ſave this nation from certain deſtruction, but the calling the Noble Earl into a public ſituation, which might give his Lordſhip an opportunity of acting once more the part of the ſaviour of his country! He controverted every argument made uſe of by the Noble Earl who ſpoke before him, relative to the ultimate object of American independency. He knew well whence thoſe doctrines originated. Nothing was eaſier ſaid. All the Noble Lord had to do was to broach them. He knew the Noble Lord's [ſuppoſed to mean Lord Mansfield] power and influence to be great; his abilities were acknowledged; yet, with all his power and abilities, he defied either him, or the Noble Earl who ſpoke laſt, to adduce a ſingle ſubſtantial proof to ſhew that America ever aimed at independence. He would not pretend to ſay what might be the particular ſentiments of a few ambitious or raſh individuals; but he put it on the fair ground of their public profeſſions; upon the declarations contained in their petition to the King, which petition was preſented by Gov. Penn to Lord Dartmouth [xxxvii. 431.], who, by his Majeſty's directions, laid it before that Houſe; which, though full of the moſt warm and loyal ſentiments of duty and reſpect, both for his Majeſty and Parliament, though containing the ſenſe of thirteen great and flouriſhing colonies, whoſe petition deſerved ſome attention, was rejected with marks of indignity and contempt.

[Lord Gower inſiſted, that the petition contained no ſpecific acknowledgement, farther than what he had ſtated; a promiſe to ſubmit to the operation of acts for reſtraining their commerce, purſuant to the general ſcheme of the act of navigation.]

Here his Grace moved to have the petition read, as entered on the Journals on the 10th of November 1775, when Mr Penn was called to the bar to authenticate it. The petition, after ſome oppoſition, was read. His Grace then proceeded. He obſerved, that, if any thing were wanting to corroborate the contents of the petition, it was the examination of Mr Penn the day it was entered on their Lordſhips Journals. That gentleman, by birth an Engliſhman, unconnected with party, governor of the wealthieſt and moſt populous province on the whole American continent, reſident in the very city where the congreſs, the framers of this petition, then actually deliberated and determined; acquainted perſonally with almoſt every ſingle member of that congreſs; well acquainted with the ſtate and diſpoſition of the people under his government; and well informed reſpecting the ſtate and diſpoſition of every other government on the Britiſh-American conti-

nent;

tent: this gentleman, without any temptation or bias on his mind but what might be ſuppoſed to operate againſt America, not in its favour; this gentleman came to their Lordſhips bar, and corroborated, nay, according to the interpretation of the Noble Earl who ſpoke laſt, went much farther, and contradicted, upon his oath, the moſt diſtant idea of any notions of independence whatever in the congreſs. On the contrary, he affirmed, from his own knowledge, that no ſuch deſign was thought of or framed within his own government, nor, by what he could learn, by any other, either in congreſs or elſewhere, with the general exception of a few factious, violent, raſh, or ambitious individuals, the well-known appendages of all civil commotions. His Grace obſerved likewiſe on a part of that gentleman's evidence, which, unhappily for this country, was equally diſregarded, and equally diſbelieved, by thoſe who ought to have taken care to be better informed; that was, the general unanimity of the people, and their great ſtrength and reſources. The day that petition was diſmiſſed without hearing and redreſs, the day that gentleman's evidence was diſregarded, is the epoch of our preſent impending misfortunes. Independence only exiſted in the brains and ſpeeches of a few individuals here, who had the influence and art to make themſelves believed and obeyed. When, therefore, the congreſs and people of America found themſelves neglected by their ſovereign; deſpiſed, maligned, and trampled on, by parliament; and unconditional ſubmiſſion or independence made the only alternative; that, ſays his Grace, has been the date of the ruin which now ſeems ready to burſt on us. I laboured all I could at the time to ſoften the rigour of adminiſtration; I intreated, I ſupplicated; I followed even that refuſal with another ſupplication, to know the force we had to contend with; at leaſt, to know the force we were ourſelves able to ſend, or had ſent, againſt the colonies. Failing in both ſupplications, and prevented by a very indifferent ſtate of health, I was compelled to quit town before that moſt cruel and impolitic meaſure, the prohibitory act, was paſſed. If any thing remained undone, that meaſure completed the buſineſs. I do aſſure your Lordſhips, that nothing but the preſſing neceſſity of immediately coming to ſome ſudden reſolution which may lead to conciliation, could have induced me to trouble your Lordſhips this day, particularly in my preſent ſtate of health. My ſpirit is, I hope, active, and my inclinations warm in the intereſts of my country, though they inhabit a very ſhattered, weakly conſtitution: but I do aſſure your Lordſhips, as long as I have a leg to ſtand upon, I ſhall continue to come down, day after day, to this Houſe, whenever an occaſion ſuch as the preſent offers, and ſupplicate and intreat your Lordſhips, as I do, now, that you will agree to ſome meaſures of conciliation, which may deprecate that approaching deſtruction which ſeems to await us on every ſide. Before I ſit down, I cannot help obſerving to your Lordſhips, how ripe the nation ſeems for deſtruction; if people may judge from what we hear in private companies, in current converſations, and in print. Publications of a very extraordinary and alarming nature indeed daily make their appearance; ſuch, I will venture to affirm, as have not ſeen the light for forty years before. I do not chuſe to deſcend to particulars. When doctrines ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and condemning that celebrated æra which eſtabliſhed it on its preſent footing, are promulged by perſons, who, from their ſituations, are intruſted with the education of our Noble youth, of children of family and fortune, it may produce very bad conſequences; but when we go a ſtep higher, and find a perſon, who, from his offices, and public ſtations, is intruſted with the care and education of the immediate Royal Family, with the inſtruction of the very perſons who, by their birth, and relation to the throne, may be called to reign over us, controverting the juſtice of the Revolution, or reprobating the principles which gave birth to it, your Lordſhips will agree with me, that it is a moſt alarming circumſtance, and will account why ſome perſons [xxxviii. 341.] were not thought fit for diſcharging a truſt of ſo high and important a nature. [*To be continued.*]

Character of a Courtier. By Voltaire.

A Complete Courtier is always maſter of his own behaviour, of his own mind, his own voice, his own looks: he is cloſe, impenetrable; diſſembles ill turns, ſmiles on an enemy, curbs his temper, conceals his paſſions, belies his heart, and counteracts his ſentiments.

AME-

AMERICA. [369.]

Philadelphia, June 4.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to Congress, dated, Head Quarters, Middle Brook Camp, May 31. 1777.

"I have the pleasure to communicate a very agreeable piece of intelligence, which I received from General Parsons, of the destruction of twelve of the enemy's vessels in Sagg harbour, upon the east end of Long island. I give you his letter at length, which I think reflects high honour upon the conduct and bravery of Col. Meigs, his officers, and men." [354.]

"Dear General, *New Haven, May 25.* Having received information that the enemy were collecting forage, horses, &c. on the east end of Long island, I ordered a detachment from the several regiments then at this place, consisting of one major, four captains, viz. Throep, Pond, Mansfield, and Savage, nine subalterns, and 220 non-commissioned officers and privates, under the command of Lt-Col. Meigs, to attack their different posts on that part of the island, and destroy the forage, &c. which they had collected. Col. Meigs embarked his men here in thirteen whale-boats the 21st inst. and proceeded to Guildford; but the wind proving high, and the sea rough, could not pass the sound until Friday the 23d. He left Guildford at one in the afternoon of the 23d, with 170 of his detachment, under convoy of two armed sloops, and in company with another unarmed (to bring off prisoners) across the sound, to the north branch of the island, near Southold; where he arrived about six in the evening. The enemy's troops on this branch of the island had marched for New York two days before; but about 60 of the enemy remaining at a place called Sagg harbour, near fifteen miles distant, on the south branch of the island, he ordered the whale-boats, with as many men as could be transported, across the bay, over land to the bay, where they re-embarked to the number of 130, and at about twelve o'clock arrived safe across the bay, within about four miles of the harbour, where having secured the boats in the wood, under the care of a guard, Col. Meigs formed his little remaining detachment in proper order for attacking the different posts and quarters of the enemy, and securing the vessels and forage at the same time. They marched in the greatest order and silence, and at two o'clock arrived at the harbour. The several divisions, with fixed bayonets, attacked the guards and post assigned them; whilst Capt. Throep, with the detachment under his command, secured the vessels and forage lying at the wharf. The alarm soon became general, when an armed schooner of 12 guns and 70 men, lying within 150 yards of the wharf, began a fire upon our troops (which continued without cessation for about three quarters of an hour) with grape and round shot; but the troops, with the greatest intrepidity, returned the fire upon the schooner, and set fire to the vessels and forage, and killed and captivated all the soldiers and sailors, except about six, who made their escape under cover of the night.

Twelve brigs and sloops (one an armed vessel with twelve guns) about 120 tons of hay, oats, corn, and other forage, ten hogsheads of rum, and a large quantity of other merchandise, were entirely consumed. It gives me great satisfaction to hear, the officers and soldiers, without exception, behaved with the greatest bravery, order, and intrepidity. Col. Meigs having finished the business on which he was sent, returned safe with all his men to Guildford by two o'clock p. m. yesterday, with 90 prisoners, having in twenty-five hours, by land and water, transported his men full 90 miles, and succeeded in his attempt beyond my most sanguine expectations, without having a single man killed or wounded. It gives me singular pleasure to hear, no disposition appeared in any one soldier to plunder the inhabitants, or violate private property in the smallest degree; and that even the cloathing, and other articles belonging to the prisoners, the soldiers (with a generosity not learned from British troops) have with great chearfulness restored to them, where they have fallen into their hands.

Major Humphry, who waits on your Excellency with the account, was in the action with Col. Meigs, and will be able to give any further information. A list of the prisoners is inclosed.

I am your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

SAM. H. PARSONS.

A list of prisoners taken at the east end of Long island by Col. Meigs.

1 captain, —— Raymond; 2 commissaries, Chew and Bell; 10 masters of vessels; 3 serjeants; 1 corporal; 45 privates; 27 seamen; 1 soldier sick, whose parole was taken; 90 prisoners; 6 killed.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.
June 2. 1777."

From the London gazette, Aug. 23.

White hall, Aug. 22. 1777.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine.

MY LORD, *New York, July* 5. 1777.

HAVING established a corps sufficient for the defence of Amboy, the army assembled at Brunswick on the 12th of June.

The enemy's principal force being encamped upon the mountain above Quibble town, with a corps of 2000 men at Prince-town, it was thought adviseable to make a movement in two columns from Brunswick on the 14th in the morning, leaving Brig.-Gen. Mathew with 2000 men to guard that post. The first division, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, advanced to Hillsborough, and the second to Middle bush, under the command of Lt-Gen. De Heister, with a view of drawing on an action, if the enemy should remove from the mountain towards the Delaware: but on finding their intention to keep a position which it would not have been prudent to attack, I determined, without loss of time, to pursue the principal objects of the campaign, by withdrawing the army from Jersey; and, in consequence of this determination, returned to the camp at Brunswick on the 19th, and marched from thence to Amboy on the 22d, intending to cross to Staten island, from whence the embarkation was to take place.

Upon quitting the camp at Brunswick, the enemy brought a few troops forwards, with two or three pieces of cannon, which they fired at the utmost range, without the least execution, or any return from us. They also pushed some battalions into the woods, to harass the rear, where Lord Cornwallis commanded; who soon dispersed them, with the loss of only two men killed and thirteen wounded; the enemy having nine killed and about thirty wounded.

The necessary preparations being finished for crossing the troops to Staten island, intelligence was received, that the enemy had moved down from the mountain, and taken post at Quibble-town, intending, as it was given out, to attack the rear of the army removing from Amboy; that two corps had also advanced to their left, — one of 3000 men and eight pieces of cannon, under the command of Lord Stirling, Gen^{s} Maxwell and Conway, the last said to be a captain, in the French service; — the other corps consisted of 700 men, with only one piece of cannon.

In this situation of the enemy, it was judged adviseable to make a movement that might lead on to an attack, which was done the 26th in the morning, in two columns. The right, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, with Maj.-Gen. Grant, Brig^{s} Mathew and Leslie, and Col. Donop, took the route by Woodbridge towards Scotch Plains: The left column, where I was, with Maj.-Gen^{s} Sterne, Vaughan, and Grey, Brig^{s} Cleaveland and Agnew, marched by Metuchin meeting-house to join the rear of the right column in the road from thence to Scotch Plains, intending to have taken separate routes about two miles after the junction, in order to have attacked the enemy's left flank at Quibble-town. Four battalions were detached in the morning, with six pieces of cannon, to take post at Bonham-town.

The right column having fallen in with the aforementioned corps of 700 men soon after passing Woodbridge, gave the alarm, by the firing that ensued, to their main army at Quibble-town, which retired to the mountain with the utmost precipitation. The small corps was closely pushed by the light troops, and with difficulty got off their piece of cannon.

Lord Cornwallis, soon after he was upon the road leading to Scotch Plains from Metuchin meeting-house, came up with the corps commanded by Lord Stirling, who he found advantageously posted in a country much covered with wood, and his artillery well disposed. The King's troops, vying with each other upon this occasion, pressed forward to such close action, that the enemy, though inclined to resist, could not long maintain their ground against so great impetuosity, but were dispersed on all sides, leaving behind three pieces of brass ordnance

ordnance, three captains and ſixty men killed, and upwards of 200 officers and men wounded and taken.

His Lordſhip had five men killed, and thirty wounded. Capt. Finch of the light company of the guards was the only officer who ſuffered; and, to my great concern, the wound he received proving mortal, he died the 29th of June at Amboy.

The troops engaged in this action were the 1ſt light infantry; 1ſt Britiſh grenadiers; 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Heſſian grenadiers; 1ſt battalion of guards, Heſſian chaſſuers, and the Queen's rangers. I take the liberty of particulariſing theſe corps, as Lord Cornwallis, in his report to me, ſo highly extols their merit and ardour upon this attack. One piece of cannon was taken by the guards, the other two by Col. Mingerode's battalion of Heſſian grenadiers.

The enemy was purſued as far as Weſtfield with little effect, the day proving ſo intenſely hot, that the ſoldiers could with difficulty continue their march thither; in the mean time it gave opportunity for thoſe flying to eſcape by ſculking in the thick woods, until night favoured their retreat to the mountain.

The army lay that night at Weſtfield, returned the next day to Raway, and the day following to Amboy. On the 30th, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the troops began to croſs over to Staten iſland; and the rear-guard, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, paſſed at two in the afternoon, without the leaſt appearance of an enemy.

The embarkation of the troops is proceeding with the utmoſt diſpatch, and I ſhall have the honour of ſending your Lordſhip further information as ſoon as the troops are landed at the place of their deſtination.

With the moſt perfect reſpect, I have the honour to be, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and moſt obedient ſervant,

W. Howe."

Extract of another letter from the Hon. General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated, New York, July 15. 1777.

"Various accounts have been lately brought from the northern part of this province, in regard to the army from Canada; and I have this day had the ſatisfaction to receive a letter from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, with a confirmation of his being before Ticonderoga; a copy of which your Lordſhip has incloſed. Intelligence otherwiſe received leaves no room to doubt his being in poſſeſſion, but it does not come from authority ſo certain as to juſtify me in a poſitive declaration of the fact.

I am extremely concerned, my Lord, to cloſe this letter with a circumſtance as diſtreſſing as it was unexpected. An expreſs is juſt arrived from Rhode iſland, with intelligence, that a ſmall party of the rebels made a deſcent there on the night of the 10th inſtant, ſurpriſed Maj.-Gen. Preſcot in his quarters, carried him off, and Lieut. Barrington of the 7th regiment, with ſuch diſpatch and ſecrecy as to fruſtrate every attempt to reſcue them."

Extract of a letter from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to the Hon. Sir William Howe, dated, Camp before Ticonderoga, July 2. 1777.

"I wait only ſome neceſſaries of the heavy artillery, which have been retarded by contrary winds upon Lake Champlain, to open batteries upon Ticonderoga.

The army is in the fulleſt powers of health and ſpirit. I have a large body of ſavages, and ſhall be joined by a larger in a few days. Ticonderoga reduced, I ſhall leave behind me proper engineers to put it in an impregnable ſtate; and it will be garriſoned from Canada, where all the deſtined ſupplies are ſafely arrived. My force therefore will be left complete for future operations."

The London Gazette Extraordinary.

"*Whitehall, Aug. 25.* The following letter from Lt-Gen. Burgoyne to Lord George Germaine was received the 23d inſtant, by Capt. Gardiner, firſt aid de camp to Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, who arrived in the Royal George armed tranſport from Quebec.

"*Head Quarters, Skenesborough Houſe, July 11. 1777.*

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the enemy diſlodged from Ticonderoga and Mount Independence on the 6th inſtant, and were driven on the ſame day beyond Skeneſborough on the right, and to Huberton on the left, with the loſs of 128 pieces of cannon, all their armed veſſels and batteaux, the greateſt part of their baggage and ammunition, proviſion and military ſtores to a very large amount.

This ſucceſs has been followed by events equally fortunate and rapid. I

ſubjoin ſuch a detail of circumſtances as the time will permit; and, for his Majeſty's further information, I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip to Capt. Gardiner, my aid de camp, whom I have thought it neceſſary to diſpatch with news ſo important to the King's ſervice, and ſo honourable to the troops under my command.

Journal of the late principal proceedings of the army.

"HAVING remained at Crown-point three days, to bring up the rear of the army, to eſtabliſh the magazines and the hoſpital, and to obtain intelligence of the enemy, on

June 30. I ordered the advanced corps, conſiſting of the Britiſh light infantry and grenadiers, the 24th regiment, ſome Canadians and ſavages, and ten pieces of light artillery, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Fraſer, to move from Putnam creek, where they had been encamped ſome days, up the weſt ſhore of the lake, to Four-mile point, ſo called from being within that diſtance of the fort of Ticonderoga. The German reſerve, conſiſting of the Brunſwick chaſſeurs, light infantry, and grenadiers, under Lt Col. Breymen, were advanced at the ſame time upon the eaſt ſhore.

July 1. The whole army made a movement forward. Brig. Fraſer's corps occupied the ſtrong poſt called Three-mile point on the weſt ſhore; the German reſerve the eaſt ſhore oppoſite: the right wing of the line encamped at Four-mile point; the left wing nearly oppoſite to the eaſt ſhore. The Royal George and Inflexible frigates, with the gun-boats, were anchored juſt without the reach of the enemy's batteries. The reſt of the fleet had been ſome time without guns, in order to aſſiſt in carrying proviſions over Lake Champlain.

The enemy appeared to be poſted as follows. A brigade occupied the old French lines upon the height northward of the fort of Ticonderoga. Theſe lines were in good repair, and had ſeveral intrenchments behind them, chiefly calculated to guard the north-weſt flank, and they were further ſuſtained by a blockhouſe. To the left of theſe works, about a mile, the enemy had ſaw-mills, and a poſt ſuſtained by a blockhouſe, and another blockhouſe and an hoſpital at the entrance of Lake George. Upon the right of the French lines, and between them and the old fort, there were two new blockhouſes, and a conſiderable battery cloſe to the water-edge.

It ſeemed that the enemy had employed their chief induſtry, and were in greateſt force, upon Mount Independence, which is high and circular; and upon the ſummit, which is table land, were a ſtar fort, made with pickets, and well ſupplied with artillery, and a large ſquare of barracks within it.

The foot of the mount, which projects into the lake, was intrenched, and covered with a ſtrong abattis cloſe to the water. This intrenchment was lined with heavy artillery pointing down the lake, flanking the water-battery above deſcribed, and ſuſtained by another battery about half-way up the mount. On the weſt ſide the mount runs the main river, and in its paſſage round is joined by the water which comes down from Lake George. On the eaſt ſide of the mount the water forms a ſmall bay, into which falls a rivulet, after having encircled in its courſe part of the mount to the ſouth-eaſt. The ſide to the ſouth could not be ſeen, but was deſcribed as inacceſſible. There was a bridge between the mount and Ticonderoga, which alſo was unſeen.

July 2. About nine in the morning a ſmoke was obſerved towards Lake George; and the Indians brought in a report that the enemy had ſet fire to their further blockhouſe, and had abandoned the ſaw-mills; and that a conſiderable body were advancing from the lines towards a bridge upon the road which led to the right of the Britiſh camp. A detachment of the advanced corps was immediately put in march under Brig. Fraſer, ſupported by a brigade of the line and ſome artillery, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Phillips, with orders to proceed towards Mount Hope, which is to the north of the lines, to reconnoitre the enemy's poſition, and to take advantage of any poſt they might abandon or be driven from.

The Indians under Capt. Fraſer, ſupported by his company of markſmen, were directed to make a circuit to the left of Brig. Fraſer's line of march, and endeavour to cut off the retreat of the enemy to their lines; but this deſign miſcarried through the impetuoſity of the Indians, who attacked too ſoon, and in front, and the enemy were thereby able to retire with the loſs of one officer and a few men killed, and one officer wounded.

wounded. Maj.-Gen. Phillips took poſſeſſion of the very advantageous poſt of Mount Hope this night, and the enemy were thereby entirely cut off from a communication with Lake George.

July 3. Mount Hope was occupied in force by Brig. Fraſer's whole brigade, the firſt brigade Britiſh, and two entire brigades of artillery. The ſecond brigade Britiſh encamped upon the left of the firſt, and the brigade of Gall having been drawn from the eaſt ſhore to occupy the ground where Fraſer's corps had been on Three-mile point, the line became complete, extending from the ſhore to the weſternmoſt part of Mount Hope. On the ſame day Maj.-Gen. Reideſel encamped on the eaſt ſhore in a parallel line with Three-mile point, having puſhed the reſerve forward near the rivulet which is on the eaſt of Mount Independence. The enemy cannonaded the camps of Mount Hope and of the German reſerve moſt part of the day, but without effect.

July 4. The army worked hard at their communications, and got up the artillery, tents, baggage, and proviſions. The enemy at intervals continued the cannonade upon the camps; which was not in any inſtance returned.

The Thunderer radeau carrying the battering train and ſtores, having been warped up from Crown-point, arrived this day, and immediately began to land the artillery.

July 5. Lieut. Twiſs, the commanding engineer, was ordered to reconnoitre Sugar-hill on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the communication from Lake George into Lake Champlain. It had appeared from the firſt to be a very advantageous poſt; and it is now known that the enemy had a council ſome time ago upon the expediency of poſſeſſing it; but the idea was rejected, upon the ſuppoſition that it was impoſſible for a corps to be eſtabliſhed there in force. Lieut. Twiſs reported this hill to have the entire command of the works and buildings both of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; that the ground might be levelled ſo as to receive cannon; and that a road to convey them, though difficult, might be made practicable in twenty-four hours. This hill alſo entirely commanded in reverſe the bridge of communication, ſaw the exact ſituation of the veſſels, nor could the enemy during the day make any material movement or preparation without being diſcovered, and even having their numbers counted.

It was immediately determined, that a battery ſhould be raiſed upon Sugar-hill for light twenty-four pounders, medium twelves, and eight-inch howitzers. This very arduous work was carried on ſo rapidly that the battery would have been ready the next day.

It is a duty in this place to do ſome juſtice to the zeal and activity of Maj.-Gen. Phillips, who had the direction of the operation; and having mentioned that moſt valuable officer, I truſt it cannot be thought a digreſſion to add, that it is to his judicious arrangements and indefatigable pains, during the general ſuperintendency of preparations which Sir Guy Carleton entruſted to him in the winter and ſpring, that the ſervice is indebted for its preſent forwardneſs; the prevalence of contrary winds, and other accidents, having rendered it impoſſible for any neceſſaries prepared in England for the opening of the campaign yet to reach the army.

July 6. Soon after day-light an officer arrived expreſs on board the Royal George, where in the night I took my quarters as the moſt centrical ſituation, with information from Brig. Fraſer, that the enemy were retiring, and that he was advancing with his piquets, leaving orders for the brigade to follow as ſoon as they could accoutre, with intention to purſue by land. This movement was very ſoon diſcernible, as were the Britiſh colours which the Brigadier had fixed upon the fort of Ticonderoga. Knowing how ſafely I could truſt to that officer's conduct, I turned my chief attention to the purſuit by water, by which route I had intelligence one column were retiring in 220 batteaux, covered by five armed gallies.

The great bridge of communication, through which a way was to be opened, was ſupported by twenty-two ſunken piers of large timber at nearly equal diſtances: the ſpaces between were filled by ſeparate floats, each about fifty feet long and twelve feet wide, ſtrongly faſtened together by chains and rivets, and alſo faſtened to the ſunken piers. Before this bridge was a boom made of very large pieces of round timber, faſtened together by rivetted bolts and double chains made of iron an inch and half ſquare.

The gun-boats were immediately mo-

ved forward, and the boom and one of the intermediate floats were cut with great dexterity and diſpatch: And Com. Lutwidge, with the officers and ſeamen in his department, partaking the general animation, a paſſage was found in half an hour for the frigates alſo, through impediments which the enemy had been labouring ten months together to make impenetrable. During theſe operations Maj.-Gen. Reideſel had paſſed to Mount Independence, with the corps of Breymen and part of the left wing. He was directed to proceed by land to ſuſtain Brig. Fraſer, or to act more to the left, if he ſaw it expedient ſo to do. The 62d regiment Britiſh, and the Brunſwick regiment of Prince Frederick, were left at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, in the place of the parties of Fraſer's brigade, which had remained in poſſeſſion of the ſtores; and the reſt of the army were ordered to follow up the river, as they could be collected, without regard to the place of corps in the line. About three in the afternoon I arrived with the Royal George and Inflexible, and the beſt-ſailing gun-boats and batteaux, at South bay, within three miles of Skeneſborough; at which latter place I learned the enemy were poſted in a ſtockaded fort, and their armed gallies at the falls below.

The foremoſt regiments, viz. the 9th, 20th, and 21ſt, were inſtantly diſembarked, and aſcended the mountain, with intention of burning the fort, and cutting off the retreat of the enemy: but their precipitate flight rendered this manœuvre ineffectual. The gun-boats and frigates continued their courſe to Skeneſborough Falls. Capt. Carter, with part of his brigade of gun-boats, immediately attacked the gallies, and with ſo much ſpirit, that two of them very ſoon ſtruck, the other three were blown up; and the enemy, having previouſly prepared combuſtible materials, ſet fire to the fort, mills, ſtorehouſes, batteaux, &c. and retired with the detachment left for that purpoſe, the main body having gone off when the troops were aſcending the mountain. A great quantity of proviſions and ſome arms were here conſumed, and moſt part of their officers baggage was burnt, ſunk, or taken. Their loſs in the attack is not known; about thirty priſoners were made, among which were two wounded officers. During theſe operations upon the right, Brig. Fraſer had continued his purſuit on the road to Caſtletown till one o'clock; having marched in a very hot day from four in the morning. Some ſtragglers of the enemy had been picked up, from whom the Brigadier learned, that their rear-guard was compoſed of choſen men, and commanded by Col. Francis, one of their beſt officers. While the men were refreſhing, Maj.-Gen. Reideſel came up; and, arrangements having been concerted for continuing the purſuit, Brig. Fraſer moved forward again, and, during the night, lay upon his arms in an advantageous ſituation.

July 7. At three in the morning, he renewed his march; and, about five, his advanced ſcouts diſcovered the enemy's centries; who fired their pieces, and joined their main body. The Brigadier, obſerving a commanding ground on the left of his light infantry, immediately ordered it to be poſſeſſed by that corps; and, a conſiderable body of the enemy attempting the ſame, they met; the enemy were driven back to their original poſt. The advanced guard under Maj. Grant were by this time engaged; and the grenadiers were advanced to ſuſtain them, and to prevent the right flank from being turned. The Brigadier remained on the left, where the enemy, aided by logs and trees, defended themſelves long. After being diſlodged, and prevented getting to the Caſtletown road by the grenadiers, they rallied, and renewed the action. They were again driven, and attempted to retreat by Pittſford mountain; but the grenadiers ſcrambled up what had appeared an inacceſſible part of the aſcent, and gained the ſummit before them: This threw them into confuſion. They were ſtill nevertheleſs greatly ſuperior in number, and conſequently in extent; and the Brigadier, in momentary expectation of the arrival of the Germans, had latterly weakened his left, to ſupport his right. At this critical moment, Maj.-Gen. Reideſel arrived with the foremoſt of his column, viz. the chaſſeur company, and eighty grenadiers and light infantry. His judgement inſtantly pointed to him the courſe to take. He extended upon Brig. Fraſer's left flank. Maj. Berner led the chaſſeurs into action with great gallantry, and they were equally well ſuſtained. The enemy fled on all ſides, leaving dead upon the field Col. Francis and many other officers, and upwards of

of 200 private men. About 600 were wounded, many of whom periſhed in the woods, attempting to get off; and one colonel, ſeven captains, ten ſubalterns, and 210 men, were made priſoners. The number of the enemy before the action amounted, by the report of the priſoners, to 2000 men, and they were ſtrongly poſted. The Britiſh detachment under Brig. Fraſer (the parties left at Ticonderoga the day before not having been able to rejoin) conſiſted only of 850 fighting men. The bare relation of ſo ſignal an action is ſufficient for its praiſe. Should the attack againſt ſuch inequality of numbers, before the Germans came up, ſeem to require explanation; it is to be conſidered, that the enemy might have eſcaped by delay; that the advanced guard found themſelves on a ſudden too near the enemy to avoid action without retreating; and that the Brigadier had ſuppoſed the German troops to be very near. The difference of time in their arrival was merely accidental. Maj. Gen. Reideſel, and thoſe he commanded, preſſed for a ſhare of glory, and they arrived in time to obtain it. I have only to add upon this event, that the exertions of Brig. Fraſer were but a continuance of that uniform intelligence, activity, and bravery, which diſtinguiſh his character upon all occaſions, and intitle him to be recommended in the moſt particular manner to his Majeſty's notice. The other officers and ſoldiers of this corps have prevented any diſtinctions of individuals, by a general and equal diſplay of ſpirit.

On the ſame day, (July 7.), the country-people about Skeneſborough having reported, that part of the enemy were ſtill retreating upon Wood creek, the 9th regiment was detached to take poſt near Fort Anne, to obſerve their motions. This was effected, though with much difficulty, the roads being extremely bad, and the bridges broken. The other troops were employed all that day and night in dragging fifty batteaux over the falls, to facilitate the movement of the reſt of the firſt brigade to Fort Anne, to diſlodge the enemy there.

July 8. A report was received from Lt-Col. Hill, commanding the 9th regiment, that the enemy had been reinforced in the night by a conſiderable body of freſh troops; that he could not retire before them with his regiment, but would maintain his ground. The two remaining regiments of the firſt brigade, under Brig. Powell, were ordered to quicken their march; and upon ſecond intelligence of the force of the enemy, and firing being heard, the 20th regiment was ordered forward, and Maj.-Gen. Phillips, with ſome pieces of artillery, was ſent to take the command. A violent ſtorm of rain, which laſted the whole day, prevented theſe troops from getting to Fort Anne ſo ſoon as was intended; but the delay gave the 9th regiment an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, by ſtanding and repulſing an attack of ſix times their numbers. The enemy finding the poſition not to be forced in front, endeavoured to ſurround it; and, from the ſuperiority of their numbers, that inconvenience was to be apprehended, and Lt-Col. Hill therefore found it neceſſary to change his ground in the heat of action. So critical an order was executed by the regiment with the greateſt ſteadineſs and bravery. The enemy, after an attack of three hours, were totally repulſed with great loſs. They fled towards Fort Edward, ſetting fire to Fort Anne, but leaving a ſaw-mill and block-houſe in good repair, which latter was afterwards poſſeſſed by the King's troops. The 9th regiment acquired, during their expedition, about thirty priſoners, ſome ſtores and baggage, and the colours of the ſecond Hampſhire regiment. The accidents to counterbalance theſe ſeveral ſucceſſes are few. The ſervice has loſt an officer of great gallantry and experience in Major Grant. The other officers killed are alſo to be much regretted. Capt. Montgomery of the 9th regiment, an officer of much merit, was wounded in the leg early in the action, and was in the act of being dreſſed by the ſurgeon, when the regiment changed ground; being unable to help himſelf, he and the ſurgeon were taken priſoners. I hear he has been well treated, and is in a fair way of recovering at Albany. The wounded officers and men in general here are alſo likely to do well.

July 9. *&* 10. The army much fatigued, many parts of it having wanted their proviſions for two days, almoſt the whole their tents and baggage, aſſembled in their preſent poſition. The right wing occupies the height of Skeneſborough in two lines, covered on the right flank by Reideſel's dragoons, *en potence;* the left flank to Wood Creek. The Brunſwick troops, under Maj.-Gen. Reideſel

Reidesel, are upon Castleton river, with Breymen's corps, upon the communication of roads towards Pulteney and Rutland. The regiment of Hesse-Hanau are at the head of East creek, to preserve the communication with the camp at Castleton, and secure the batteaux. Brig. Fraser's corps is in the center, to move on either wing of the army.

The remains of Ticonderoga army are at Fort Edward, where they have been joined by a considerable corps of fresh troops.

Roads are opening to march to them by Fort Anne, and the Wood creek is clearing of fallen trees, sunken stones, and other obstacles, to give passage to batteaux carrying artillery, stores, provisions, and camp-equipage. These are laborious works; but the spirit and zeal of the troops are sufficient to surmount them. In the mean time all possible diligence is using at Ticonderoga to get gun-boats, batteaux, and provision-vessels, into Lake George. A corps of the army will be ordered to penetrate by that route, which will be afterwards the route of the magazines; and a junction of the whole is intended at Fort Edward.

I transmit to your Lordship herewith returns of the killed and wounded, and lists of such parts of the artillery, provisions, and stores, taken from the enemy, as could be collected in so short a time. By a written account found in the commissary's house at Ticonderoga, six thousand odd hundred persons were fed from the magazines the day before the evacuation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE."

List of the killed and wounded of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, from the 2d to the 8th of July 1777.

July 2. Capt. Fraser's Rangers. 1 Indian killed. 1 lieutenant, 3 Indians, wounded. 1 rank and file prisoner.

July 6. Royal Artillery. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed. 1 rank and file wounded.

British Brig.-Gen. Fraser's corps.

Light Infantry. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed. 1 major, 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 74 rank and file, wounded.

Grenadiers. 11 rank and file, killed. 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 35 rank and file, wounded.

Two companies of the 24th regiment present. 1 major, 3 rank and file, killed. 2 serjeants wounded.

Total. 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 24 rank and file, killed. 2 majors, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 10 serjeants, 109 rank and file, wounded.

Germans, Lt-Col. Breyman's corps.

July 7. De la Compagnie des Chasseurs. 4 rank and file killed. 1 lieutenant, 6 rank and file wounded.

Du Battaillon de L'Infanterie legere. 3 rank and file killed. 4 rank and file wounded.

Des Grenadiers. 2 rank and file killed. 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 9 rank and file killed. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded.

July 8. 9th regiment. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 19 rank and file, wounded. 1 captain, 1 surgeon, prisoners.

Total of the killed and wounded in the above actions.

1 major, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 45 rank and file, 1 Indian, killed. 2 majors, 6 captains, 9 lieutenants, 11 serjeants, 140 rank and file, 3 Indians, wounded. 1 captain, 1 surgeon, 1 rank and file, prisoners.

British officers killed and wounded.

July 2. 53d regiment. Lieut. Haughton wounded.

July 6. Royal artillery. Second Lieutenant Cleland killed. Volunteer Sutton wounded.

KILLED.

July 7. Maj. Grant, 24th regiment.
Lieut. Douglas, 29th regiment.
Lieut. Haggart, of the marines.

WOUNDED.

Light infantry. Capt. Harris, 54th regiment.
Capt. Craig, 47th ditto.
Major Earl of Balcarras, 53d ditto.
Lieut. Cullen, 53d ditto.
Lieut Jones, 62d ditto.

Grenadiers. Capt. Stapylton, 9th ditto.
Lieut. Row, 9th ditto.
Maj. Ackland, 20th ditto.
Lieut. Steele, 29th ditto.
Capt. Ross, 34th ditto.
Lieut. Richardson, 34th ditto.
Capt. Shrimpton, 62d ditto.
Volunteer Lindsay.

KILLED.

July 8. Lieut. Westrop, 9th regiment.

WOUNDED.

Capt. Montgomery, 9th regiment, and prisoner with the enemy.
Lieut. Stavely, 9th regiment.
Lieut. Murray, ditto.
Adj. Fielding, ditto.

July 7. The Germans had one officer wounded of the chasseur company, Lieut. Cruse.

R. KINGSTON, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return

Return of the different provisions taken at Ticonderoga and Fort Independence, on July 6. 1777.

Ticonderoga. 57 barrels of flour, 19 barrels of pork, 31 bushels of salt, 50 barrels of biscuit.

Fort Independence. 1711 barrels of flour, 630 barrels of pork, 5 barrels of beef, 60 barrels of peafe, 120 gallons of rum.

Total. 1768 barrels of flour, 649 barrels of pork, 5 barrels of beef, 60 barrels of peafe, 31 bushels of salt, 120 gallons of rum, 50 barrels of biscuit.

1768 bar. of flour, at 195 lb. each, is	344,760
30 dit. of biscuit, at 100 lb. each, is	5,000
	349,760
649 barrels of pork, at 220 lb. each	142,780
5 ditto of beef, at 210 lb. each,	1,050
	143,830

N. B. 87 barrels more of beef and pork, supposed to be damaged.

Return of the ordnance, shot, and shells, &c. taken at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, July 6. 1777.

IRON ORDNANCE.

Thirty-two pounders 2, 1 spiked. Twenty-four pounders 2, 1 spiked. Eighteen-pounders 10, 6 spiked. Twelve-pounders 10, 8 spiked. Nine-pounders 18, 6 spiked. Six-pounders 34, 15 spiked. Four-pounders 9, 1 spiked. Two-pounders 1, not spiked. One-pounder 2, not spiked. Eight-inch howitzers 2. Petards 2. Brass mortars 5½ inch 1. Total 93.

SHOT.

Round Shot. Thirty-two pounders 30. Twenty-four pounders 54. Eighteen-pounders 268. Twelve-pounders 359. Nine-pounders 280. Six-pounders 886. Four pounders 12. Three-pounders 70.

Grape-shot. Thirty-two pounders 19. Twenty-four pounders 40. Eighteen pounders 66. Twelve-pounders 15. Nine-pounders 8. Six-pounders 84. Eight-inch howitzers 10.

Double-headed shot. Thirty-two pounders 20. Eighteen-pounders 68. Twelve-pounders 46. Nine-pounders 90. Six-pounders 52.

SHELLS.

Thirteen-inch 30. Ten-inch 40. Eight-inch 187. Five and a half inch 219. Four and two-fifth inch 170.

Iron round shot of { 8 oz. / 1 ½ } Boxes 39.

Corned powder in barrels. Whole barrels 29. Broken ditto 9.

Besides the above ordnance, there is also taken great quantities of military stores of every denomination, intrenching tools, &c. &c. &c.

Return of ordnance taken and destroyed in the five armed vessels at Skenesborough, July 6. 1777.

Iron ordnance taken. Eighteen-pounders 2. Six pounders 2. Four-pounders 6. Two-pounders 4. Total 14.

Iron ordnance destroyed. Twelve-pounders 2. Six-pounders 2. Four-pounders 13. Two-pounders 4. Total 35 taken and destroyed.

One vessel loaded with powder taken — Quantity not known.

One vessel loaded with powder blown up — Quantity not known.

Total of artillery taken 107

Total of artillery destroyed 21

General total —— 128 pieces.

Exclusive of shot and shells, &c. described in the above return, there were also great numbers of batteaux loaded with military stores and powder, which were all burnt or blown up by the rebels at Skenesborough, July 6. 1777.

"*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 23. Lieut. Sayer, of his Majesty's ship Garland, arrived here this morning, with a letter from Capt. Pearson, commander of that ship, and senior sea-officer in the river St Laurence, to Mr Stephens; of which the following is an extract.

"*Garland, Quebec, July* 22. 1777.

YOU will be pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the rebels having abandoned Ticonderoga on the 6th of this month, without making any other defence than from two or three of their armed vessels, which some of our gun-boats soon silenced; I herewith inclose, for their Lordships further information, a copy of a letter from Capt. Lutwidge, of his Majesty's ship Triton, commanding in the naval department on the lakes; who also informs me, by letter of the 18th, which arrived here this day, that many of our gun-boats were got over land into Lake George; that every thing was going on as well as could be wished; and that there was every appearance of a successful campaign.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Lutwidge to Capt. Pearson, dated on board the Royal George, off Skenesborough, July 7. 1777.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that, very early this morning, the rebels abandoned Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, leaving behind all their artillery, stores, and a quantity of provisions.

ſions. A part of them moved off by land, by No. 4. towards New England, and the remainder in batteaux, with their armed veſſels, up to Skeneſborough.

Three Britiſh regiments, with the Heſſe Hanau regiment, and ſome gun-batteaux, moved up the river in purſuit of them. At nine a m. the Royal George and Inflexible ſailed up, through the bridge at Ticonderoga, and, with a favourable wind, got up within half a mile of Skeneſborough, where I found the gun batteaux engaged with the enemy's veſſels. The ſhips were not able to get near enough to be of any uſe except from their appearance; and ſoon after the firing from the enemy's veſſels ceaſed. The crews of two of thoſe veſſels were obliged to quit them, from the fire of the gun-boats people, who acted with great ſpirit on the occaſion; and the other three were burnt and blown up. Gen. Burgoyne, who was on board the Royal George, went round, and landed, with a part of the army, in South Bay, and came to Skeneſborough in the evening.

A great quantity of arms, ſtores, officers baggage, &c. were deſtroyed in the batteaux of the rebels, which were burnt with the veſſels. From the beſt intelligence we have, the rebel army is entirely diſperſed, and no probability of their joining again to interrupt the progreſs of our army ſouthward.

Annexed is a liſt of the rebel-fleet taken and deſtroyed; and they have now no armed veſſels of any kind left.

I am, &c. SKEFF. LUTWIDGE."

A liſt of veſſels taken and deſtroyed at Skenesborough, July 6. 1777.

Trumbull galley, 2 eighteen-pounders, 2 ſix-pounders, 6 four-pounders, 4 two-pounders, and 12 ſwivels,—taken.
Liberty ſchooner, laden with powder,—taken.
Revenge ſloop,—burnt and blown up.
Gates galley, 2 twelve-pounders, 2 ſix-pounders, 3 four-pounders, 4 two-pounders, and 8 ſwivels,—burnt and blown up.
Enterprize ſchooner, a proviſion veſſel,—burnt.

Pennſylvania Evening-Poſt, July 17.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Schuyler to Gen. Waſhington.

" Dear Sir, *Saratoga, July 7.*

Soon after I had diſpatched the letter which I did myſelf the honour to addreſs to your Excellency from Stillwater, I met with Lt-Col. Hay, deputy quarter-maſter-general, who was at Ticonderoga. He informs me, that on Saturday it had been agreed upon to retreat from Ticonderoga and Mount Independence; that between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, Gen. St Clair, with the reſt of the general officers and the army, marched out of the lines at Mount Independence; that Col. Long, with about 6000 men, embarked on board our few veſſels, and in batteaux; that juſt before they arrived at Skeneſborough, they were overtaken by the enemy's veſſels, in which we loſt all our ammunition.

The troops under Col. Long are arrived at Fort Anne; where Gen. St Clair is with the main body, I have not yet learnt.—Col. Hay imagined he would come by the way of Skeneſborough; if ſo, he will fall in with the enemy, who have taken poſſeſſion there. Capt. Dantignore, who is juſt arrived here, confirms Col. Hay's accounts, except as to Gen. St Clair, who he underſtood was to march to N° 4.—this is not likely. I have diſpatched an officer to meet Gen. St Clair, and requeſted that he ſhould march by the ſhorteſt route to Fort Edward. As I have related the above from memory, I may have omitted ſome and miſapprehended other circumſtances. It is impoſſible to ſay what poſt we ſhall take; it depends on the route the enemy mean to purſue.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec."

The following article was tranſmitted by a gentleman at Quebec to his friend in Edinburgh, in a letter dated July 24. by the Robert, Capt. Grymes, which arrived at Greenock, Aug. 25.

General orders, Camp at Skeneſborough, July 10. 1777.

On the 6th of July, the enemy were diſlodged from Ticonderoga, by the mere countenance and activity of the army, and driven, on the ſame day, beyond Skeneſborough on the right, and to Hubberton on the left, with the loſs of all their artillery, and five of their armed veſſels taken or blown up, by the ſpirited conduct of Capt. Carter of the artillery, with a part of his brigade of gun-boats. A great quantity of ammunition, proviſions, and ſtores of all ſorts, and the greateſt part of their baggage, was alſo taken.

On the 7th, Brig.-Gen. Fraſer, at the head

head of little more than half the advanced corps, and without artillery, (which, with the utmoſt endeavour, it was impoſſible to get up), came up with near 2000 of the enemy, ſtrongly poſted, and attacked and defeated them, with the loſs, on the enemy's part, of their principal officers, 200 men killed on the ſpot, a much larger number wounded, and above 200 made priſoners. Maj.-Gen. Riedeſel, with his advanced guard, conſiſting of the chaſſeur company, eighty grenadiers and light infantry, arrived in time to ſuſtain Gen. Fraſer; and, by his judicious orders, and a ſpirited execution of them, obtained a ſhare for himſelf and his troops in the glory of the action.

On the 8th, Lt-Col. Hill, at the head of the 9th regiment, was attacked near Fort Anne, by more than ſix times his number, and repulſed the enemy with great loſs, after a continued fire of three hours. In conſequence of this action, Fort Anne was burnt and abandoned, and a part of this army is in poſſeſſion of the country on the other ſide.

Theſe rapid ſucceſſes, after exciting a proper ſenſe of what we owe to God, intitle the troops in general to the warmeſt praiſe; and a particular diſtinction is due to Brig. Fraſer, who, by his conduct and bravery, ſupported by the ſame qualities in the officers and ſoldiers under his command, effected an exploit of material ſervice to the King, and of ſignal honour to the profeſſion of arms. Theſe corps have the further merit of having ſupported fatigue and bad weather, without bread, and without murmur.

Divine ſervice will be performed on Sunday morning at the head of the line, and at the advanced corps; and at ſunſet, on the ſame day, a *feu de joye* will be fired with cannon and ſmall arms at Ticonderoga, Crown-point, the camp at Skeneſborough, and at the camp at Caſtletown, and the poſt at Breyman's corps."

A gentleman in Albany writes thus to his friends in Philadelphia, July 10.

"The 7th inſtant we had a report of the loſs of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, without a ſingle circumſtance, of conſequence not eaſily credited: But at night, Col. Hay, deputy quartermaſter-general, who was the laſt off the ground, and had left Fort Anne that morning, arrived: by him we have got an account, that the evacuation of theſe poſts was made the moſt ſudden, and with the greateſt confuſion and precipitation, after a council of war of the general officers, to the great regret of the army, who were in high ſpirits, and enraged at leaving every thing behind them.

Gen. St Clair retreated, with the main body of the garriſon, by the way of Caſtletown, and as yet has not been heard of this way. What batteaux were fit for ſervice, it is ſaid about ſeventy, with ſome armed ſchooners, and two howitzers, and about 5 or 600 men, retreated by water up the South bay to Skeneſborough, and had got within two miles of that place, when the wind failing, and being cloſely purſued by the enemy, who had a bomb-ketch that outſailed them, after engaging them ſome time, not being able to tow them quite to the landing, to get ſome cannon on ſhore to make a ſtand, were obliged to abandon boats and veſſels, and were attacked by the enemy, whom they beat back; and as Mr Winſlow has left the pay-office, and is in the artillery, Mr Pierce got up juſt in time to ſecure the military cheſt, and public papers, which Mr Winſlow had cauſed to be put into a batteau. We have loſt all our cannon, ammunition, ſtores, proviſions, medicines, and baggage, tents, boats, and veſſels; not a ſingle thing deſtroyed, as we hear.

The day of the retreat, the garriſon was reinforced with 800 men, who drove in 90 head of fat cattle, all which we believe are gone, with all the waggons, oxteams, and horſes, both public and private. The enemy then attacked our people, who were retired to Fort Anne; they conſiſted of a party of light-armed foreigners, and, it is ſaid, ſome Canadians and Indians; they were beat back to Skeneſborough; and we ſent to Gen. Schuyler, who is at Fort Edward, for a ſupply of ammunition; which was immediately ſent. The Claverack militia requeſted to turn out volunteers to go with it; they came up with the enemy, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh, took a captain, lieutenant, enſign, doctor, and ſome privates, priſoners.

Major Renſelair, brother to Phill, is wounded, having his thigh broke. Half the militia, on the firſt alarm, was ordered up, and ſince that, the other half; and yeſterday Gen. Nixon ſet off for Fort Edward, with his brigade, ſuppoſed about 1000. You know what depend-

ence can be placed on the militia of this country."

A letter, dated, Sorel, July 9. contains the following particulars. —— "In the different engagements there are 250 men of ours killed, wounded, and miſſing. 1181 rebel-priſoners, of which 281 are employed in repairing Ticonderoga, and 900, chained two and two, carrying the gondolas and batteaux over the carrying-place to Lake George. 1400 ditto, killed, wounded, and miſſing, according to the report of priſoners and deſerters; among whom are ſome general officers. The quantity of ſtores and proviſions is incredible. As we have burnt moſt of their batteaux on Lake George, they are now making their retreat by the ſide of that lake, to croſs at the head of it; our army is in cloſe purſuit of them. The reaſon of their making a ſtand was their being reinforced with 7000 men."

Ticonderoga is one of the moſt important poſts in North America; and by the loſs of it the provincials will be cut off from all communication with the Lakes and Canada. It is ſtrongly ſecured, being ſituated on a neck of land between Lake George and a narrow ſtrait which unites with Lake Champlain. On three ſides it is ſurrounded with water, and on the fourth has a deep moraſs in front, and is capable of containing 6000 men.

The following, it is ſaid, are the diſtances from the ſeveral poſts in Gen. Burgoyne's route to New York; by which it appears, that when he is at Fort Edward, he has marched 373 miles from Quebec; a march of 67 miles more carries him to Albany, and he is then 146 miles off New York, has the river open to him all the way from Albany, where the King's frigates and veſſels have a free communication. From Quebec to Three Rivers, 80 miles. Lake St Peter, 30. Montreal, 60. Fort Chamblee, 22. Fort St John, 10. Lake Champlain, 52. Crown-point, 44. Ticonderoga, 19. Lake George, 22. Fort Edward, 34. Fort Miller, 10. Fort Hardy, 7. Albany, 15. Kingſton, 50. New York, 96. Total miles 586.—See a plan of the country, &c. in Mag. 1758, p. 436.

The following is a liſt of the royal fleet on Lake Champlain, commanded by Com. Lutwidge: Queen, 26 guns; Thunderer, 18; Inflexible, 18; Waſhington, 18; Maria, 16; Carleton, 14; Lee, 9; Royal Convert, 7; Jerſey, 5; Lady Harriet, 4; together with ſixty gun-boats, having 6, 9, 12, or 24 pounders on board.

Private letters give accounts of the withdrawing of the King's army from Jerſey.

An officer writes thus to his friend in Edinburgh, dated, Bruſwick, June 23. "Our army, under the command of Sir William Howe, marched a few days ago, till we came within four miles of the main body of the rebel-army under command of Waſhington; whom we found very advantageouſly poſted on a riſing ground, and ſtrongly intrenched. We incamped here, and remained for four days, both armies looking at each other, expecting that the rebels would leave their intrenchments; but they remained in them, agreeable to their uſual cowardice, and would not come to fight us in fair ground. Upon this we ſtruck our tents in the night, and returned to Brunſwick; where the greateſt part of our army now is."

Another officer writes thus, dated, New York, June 24. "By accounts from the Jerſeys, we learn, that Gen. Howe, who had marched a few days ago to attack Waſhington, has returned to Brunſwick with the army. It ſeems the rebel-army is now very numerous, and is incamped on very ſtrong ground on the heights of Bounds-brook, and the neighbourhood, to drive it from which would coſt us too many men."

Philadelphia, June 25. *Extracts of two letters from Gen. Waſhington to Congreſs.*

"*Middle Brook, June* 20. When I had the honour of addreſſing you laſt, I informed you, that the main body of the enemy had marched from Brunſwick, and extended their van as far as Somerſet court-houſe. I am now to acquaint you, that after incamping between theſe two poſts, and beginning a line of redoubts, they changed their ground yeſterday morning, and in the courſe of the preceding night, and returned to Brunſwick again, burning, as they went, ſeveral valuable dwelling-houſes.

I muſt obſerve, and with peculiar ſatisfaction I do it, that on the firſt notice of the enemy's movements, the militia aſſembled in the moſt ſpirited manner; firmly determined to give them every annoyance in their power, and to afford us every poſſible aid. This I thought it my duty to mention in juſtice to their conduct;

conduct; and I am inclined to believe, that Gen. Howe's return, thus suddenly made, must have been in consequence of the information he received, that the people were flying to arms in every quarter to oppose him."

"*Head Quarters, Middle Brook, June 22. eleven o'clock p. m.*

I have the honour and pleasure to inform you, that the enemy evacuated Brunswick this morning, and retired to Amboy; burning many houses as they went along; some of them, from the appearance of the flames, were considerable buildings.

From several pieces of information, and from a variety of circumstances, it was evident that a move was in agitation, and it was the general opinion that it was intended this morning. I therefore detached three brigades, under the command of Maj. Gen. Green, to fall upon their rear; and I kept the main body of the army parading upon the heights, to support them if there should be occasion. A party of Col. Morgan's regiment of light infantry attacked and drove the Hessian picket about sun-rise; and upon the appearance of Gen. Wayne's brigade and Morgan's regiment (who got first to the ground) opposite Brunswick, the enemy immediately crossed the bridge to the east side of the river, and threw themselves into redoubts which they had before constructed. Our troops advanced briskly upon them; upon which, they quitted the redoubts without making any opposition, and retired by the Amboy road. As all our troops, from the difference of their stations in camp, had not come up when the enemy began to move off, it was impossible to check them, as their numbers were far greater than we had any reason to expect, being, as we were informed afterwards, between 4000 and 5000 men. Our people pursued them as far as Piscataway; but finding it impossible to overtake them, and fearing they might be led on too far from the main body, they returned to Brunswick. By information of the inhabitants, Gen. Howe, Lord Cornwallis, and Gen. Grant, were in the town when the alarm was first given; but they quitted it very soon after.

In the pursuit, Col. Morgan's riflemen exchanged several sharp fires with the enemy, which, it is imagined, did considerable execution. I am in hopes that they afterwards fell in with Gen. Maxwell, who was detached last night, with a strong party, to lie between Brunswick and Amboy, in order to intercept any convoys or parties that might be passing; but I have yet heard nothing from him.

Gen. Green desires me to make mention of the conduct and bravery of Gen. Wayne and Col. Morgan, and of their officers and men, upon this occasion, as they constantly advanced upon an enemy far superior to them in numbers, and well secured behind strong redoubts.

Gen. Sullivan advanced from Rocky-hill to Brunswick with his division; but as he did not receive his order of march till very late at night, he did not arrive till the enemy had been gone some time."

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec."

"*Camp at Middle Brook, June 23.* I wrote two letters yesterday by different expresses, giving an account of our being in possession of Brunswick, and the enemy retreating to Amboy, where we now hear their main body have reached; their advance-guard about four miles between Woodbridge and Bonumtown. Gen. Maxwell was near them, also Gen. Parsons, with his brigade, and Lord Stirling, with his division, is between them and our camp here; near 6000 remain (of our troops) in Brunswick.—The enemy have thrown their bridge (designed for the Delaware) across the sound from Amboy to Staten's island, by which it is clear they design to retreat, if closely pushed. The weather last night and this morning has been so wet, that nothing could be done; otherwise, I believe, we should have moved nearer to them. Their retreat has been attended with such a destruction of property, that marks their despair of possessing this country; and Sir William Howe's reputation as a general, must be greatly lessened in their own eyes. A want of confidence in a commander in chief, and the troops dispirited as theirs must be, can leave them no great prospect of ending the campaign with much advantage, which has opened so gloriously."

"*Off Staten island, July 14.* Gen. Prescot, and his aid de camp Mr Barrington, were surprised and taken prisoners in the following manner. The troops at Rhode island were divided into two large incampments; one covering the town, the other subdivided into three, and sta-

tioned toward the northern extremity of the iſland. For the conveniency of being as near as poſſible to all theſe incampments, Gen. Preſcot lay every night in the middle between them, about five miles diſtant from each extremity, and about half a mile from the weſtern coaſt of the iſland, which he thought ſecure by its great diſtance from the main, and by means of three ſhips of war, which were ſtationed in a line along that coaſt, at no greater diſtance from it than two miles. However, the rebels found an opportunity of paſſing unſeen by any of our ſhips, and landed about twelve o'clock at the opening of a ravine; up which they crept, and proceeded undiſcovered to the General's quarters, burſt into the houſe, and carried off the General and his aid de camp, almoſt naked. The guard was at a houſe about 300 yards diſtant, but there was no noiſe made to alarm them; and by the confuſion of the people about the houſe, no intelligence was conveyed to any part of the army in time to intercept the rebels with their prize. The centinel was taken priſoner. It is not abſolutely certain whether he fired his piece or not: Moſt people think not, and ſay it was not loaded. This bold action was executed by a ſmall party of men, headed by a Major Barton, a hatter in Providence, always known to be a daring enterpriſing man, and perfectly well acquainted with the place."

In the Providence Gazette the following account is given, dated, July 17.

"On Thurſday evening laſt, a party of eighteen men, of the troops belonging to this ſtate, under the command of Lt-Col. William Barton, accompanied by Maj. Adams of the train, Capt. Philips, Lieut[s] Potter and Badcock, and Enſ[s] Stanton and Wilcox, went in five boats from Warwick Neck, with a view to take Maj.-Gen. Preſcot, commander in chief of the Britiſh and foreign troops on Rhode iſland, whoſe head-quarters were at a houſe about four miles from Newport. The Colonel and his party, after paſſing the enemy's ſhips and guard-boats, landed about twelve at night, and got to Preſcot's quarters undiſcovered. A centinel at the door hailed, but was immediately ſecured; and the party breaking the doors, and entering the houſe, took the General in bed. His aid-de-camp leaped from a window in his ſhirt, and attempted to eſcape; but was taken a few roods from the houſe. The party ſoon after returned to their boats with the priſoners; and ſome time after they were put off, the enemy fired rockets from their ſeveral poſts, as ſignals for an alarm; but too late. The priſoners were ſafely landed about day-break at Warwick Neck. On receiving the intelligence here, a coach was immediately ſent, and the General, with his aid-de-camp, attended by Col. Barton and ſome other officers, arrived in town at twelve o'clock."

The rebels confeſſed, that the capture of the General was a matter ſome time in agitation; but for want of proper intelligence, it was deferred till their friend or friends in Newport removed every ſcruple which they had of his unguarded ſituation.

"*London, Aug.* 29. Gen. Howe's army, including foreigners, amounted, by the laſt returns, to 27,000 men."

An officer of the Milford frigate, in a letter, dated off Sandy-hook lighthouſe, July 30. ſays, "The fleet which ſailed the other day from Staten iſland, under the command of Lord Howe, conſiſted of ſix ſhips of the line, two frigates, one twenty-gun ſhip, three armed ſhips, 230 tranſports, with ſloops, &c. making in all upwards of 300 ſail, having on board 25,000 troops."

"*New York, July* 7. Saturday laſt the Liverpool frigate, Capt. Bellew, arrived here from England in eight weeks; and brought over Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Tho. P. Clinton, Lord Rawdon, Lord William Murray, Capt. Drummond, and Capt. Emmerick." [268.]—It is ſaid, that there are 12,000 regulars, beſides provincials, left at New York and the adjacent poſts, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton, who is ſtrongly intrenched at King's bridge with about 7000 of that number.

"*London, July* 24. Letters are received from Capt. Fotheringham of the Fox man of war, confirming the account of his capture on the Newfoundland ſtation, on the 6th of June, by the Hancock, of 32 guns. The Fox behaved very gallantly, and did not ſtrike till a ſecond privateer, the Boſton, of 30 guns, came alongſide of her. The Fox had forty men ſhort of her complement when the attack began."

Sir George Collier, commander of the Rainbow, in a letter to the admiralty, dated, Halifax, July 12. gives an account

count of his falling in, on the 6th of the ſame month, with three ſail; to which he immediately gave chace; and, after a purſuit of more than thirty-nine hours, came up with and took a rebel-frigate, fitted out by the congreſs, called the Hancock, of thirty-two guns, moſtly twelve pounders, with about 229 men on board. Her complement is 290 men: the remainder were in the Fox. She is a very large frigate, quite new off the ſtocks; and though from her foulneſs, and their miſmanagement, they came up with her, yet ſhe is one of the faſteſt-ſailing ſhips ever built.— While he was in purſuit, he ſaw the Flora frigate in purſuit of one of the three ſail above mentioned; and Mr Manley, who commanded the Hancock, informed Capt. Collier, that the ſhip the Flora was in chace of was his Majeſty's ſhip the Fox, of twenty-eight guns, which he had lately taken on the banks of Newfoundland; and that the other frigate was the Boſton, of thirty guns, commanded by M'Neal. He found Capt. Fotheringham, late commander of the Fox, and forty of his people, on board the Hancock; but his officers, and ſome of his men, were put on board the Boſton frigate, and the remainder ſent in a fiſhing-veſſel to Newfoundland.—After taking out the priſoners, Capt. Collier found it neceſſary, from their numbers being near as many as his own ſhip's company, to return to Halifax, where he arrived with his prize on the 11th of July, and had the ſatisfaction to find the Flora and the Fox both there.

"*Admiralty-office, Aug.* 2. The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Jones, of his Majeſty's ſloop the Beaver, of 14 ſix-pounders, and 125 men, to Mr Stephens, dated at St Kitts, June 12. 1777.

"I beg you will be pleaſed to acquaint their Lordſhips, that on the 18th ult. near the iſland St Lucia, and then going to Tobago for the homeward-bound trade, I fell in with and engaged a privateer of the rebels; and that in leſs than three quarters of an hour, under a very cloſe fire, ſhe yielded to the ſuperior valour and good order of my officers and men. She proved to be their capital ſhip in theſe ſeas, and the ſecond beſt fitted out of America; carries 24 guns, of which 14 are nine-pounders, 10 ſwivels, 10 cohorns, and 150 men; has ports to all her guns, and fights her men under cover; and is named the *Oliver Cromwell*, Herman Courter commander. — We had the good fortune not to loſe a man, and had only three wounded, with little or no damage to the rigging, &c. — On the rebels ſide twenty men were killed, and twenty wounded; her rigging, maſts, and ſails, much cut and hurt."

"*Charleſtown, July* 9. Monday laſt the Engliſh tranſport, Ranunculus, was brought into this port by the Reaſonable privateer of 18 guns. Her cargo conſiſts of 134 cohorn-mortars, 47,865 cannon-balls, 6358 bombs, 350,000 charges, 245,000 muſket-flints, 105,000 carbine-flints, 1017 quintals of gunpowder, 80 quintals of matches, 5527 muſkets, 141 halberds, 4300 bandeliers, 17 wooden cheſts, 406 ſwords, and 530 belts."

"*New-York, July* 24. On Saturday laſt arrived off Staten iſland, his Majeſty's ſhip the Milford, with a convoy of tranſports from Annapolis-Royal, in the bay of Fundy, and a prize-ſloop loaded with rice and indigo. This ſhip is ſuppoſed to be, perhaps, the beſt-going frigate in America; and, we hear, has taken from the rebels, in the courſe of little more than twelve months, three privateers, viz. a brig of 17, another (the Cabot) of 16, and a ſloop of 12 carriage-guns, with near threeſcore trading veſſels. — The Brune frigate, Capt. Ferguſon, has taken a valuable brig loaded with dry goods, arms, &c. bound from the Weſt-Indies for South Carolina, and carried her into St Auguſtine."

In the Oliver Cromwell privateer were found private inſtructions from the congreſs to the commanders of the American cruiſers on the Weſt India ſtation, of which two articles have appeared in the papers, viz.

"Art. 6. When the time of your cruiſe is drawing to an end, or your ſucceſs, or the want of ſupplies, requires that you ſhould make for ſome port, you ſhall then bear away for the iſlands of Martinico or Guadalupe; and on entering any of theſe harbours, let it be your particular care to pay every mark of attention to the French flag, by ſaluting, and immediately waiting in the moſt reſpectful manner upon the Governor and other public officers. Let your diſcourſe with them be cautiouſly and diſcreetly worded, that a difference of ſentiment may not give offence to a government ſo oppoſite to what we are

now

now contending for; but let your obſervations, and your complaints againſt G. Britain, be couched in general terms, ſuch as, altering our government, impoſing taxes without our conſent, &c.

Art. 7. For the diſpoſal of prizes, the purchaſing of ſtores and ammunition, or procuring neceſſary proviſions, you are to apply to thoſe people whoſe names are annexed to theſe inſtructions, and to make ſuch agreement with them as the nature of the caſe will admit for the time being, taking care to receive as much ſpecie as poſſible. They are already informed of our intentions toward them; but let it be your care, and the care of all commanders acting under our authority, to promote as much as in them lies the ſame ſentiments which prevail in the United States. Intimate to them, that by ſituation and natural advantages an alliance for our mutual ſupport is evidently pointed out to us; and that when we have got rid of the preſent war, which we expect will ſoon be over, the firſt object of our care ſhall be, to aſſiſt them to ſhake off that yoke under which they are at preſent grievouſly oppreſſed, and to procure for them that liberty which is the inherent right of all mankind. The United States ſhall not interfere in forming any new ſyſtem of government for the American iſlands of Martinico and Guadalupe, &c. but only invite them to join with us in one ſocial compact, formed on the generous principles of equal liberty; or if they prefer a plan of entering into an alliance with us, offenſive and defenſive, the Honourable Congreſs will cheerfully concur with them for that purpoſe. — You are to be careful in what company you propagate ſuch opinions; and if you are queſtioned more minutely upon the head, you are to declare what you have ſaid to be only your own ſentiments, of which you are confident, but to deny that they came authoriſed by congreſs."

They write from Philadelphia, that James Marks, John Mills, and Joſeph Brown, three pilots, were executed on the common near that city, the 7th of July laſt, for attempting to navigate the miniſterial fleet up the river Delaware.

"*New York, July* 21. A party of about 1300 of the rebels came down as far as Eaſt-Cheſter town laſt Monday night, under the command of Mr Cortlandt, in order to attack the poſt at King's Bridge: in their way they fell in with two Tories; one of which made his eſcape; the other (named John Green) was purſued by a party of horſe, who ſoon came up with, fired at and killed him. They ſtripped him to his ſhirt, and robbed him of about 70 l. in gold.—This heroic action being completed, they returned to the White Plains in great triumph."

"*London, Aug.* 13. An unfortunate woman who arrived a few days ago from America, gives the following account. Her huſband, a ſoldier of Preſton's light dragoons, going too far from the main body of his corps, was ſurpriſed and taken by four of Waſhington's riflemen. He made a gallant reſiſtance, and wounded two of his aſſailants; but being at length overpowered by ſuperior force, his courage ſo provoked the rebels, that they broke both his legs, both his thighs, and both his arms; after which they left him to expire in torture. In a ſhort time a ſecond party paſſing that way, conveyed him to an hoſpital, where he lived four days in extreme agony. His wife, hearing of the diſaſter, applied to the governor of the hoſpital, and had permiſſion to attend him; and when he died, ſhe acquainted Gen. Howe of the caſe. The General immediately ſent an expreſs, demanding from Waſhington a ſurrender of the murderers; which the latter readily complied with: but, unfortunately, three of them, apprehending future conſequences, had fled from juſtice: the fourth was given to the General's people, and, after a clear conviction, hanged at the head of the camp."

Caſe of the rebel-priſoners truly ſtated.

[Gen. Waſhington's letter [365.] appeared in the London papers of July 28 and what follows, in the papers of Aug. 13.]

SIR,

THE rebel-general having, in a long declamatory letter, miſrepreſented the treatment which his countrymen who were taken priſoners, received at New York, it has been thought proper to publiſh the following ſtate of facts.

The common men were quartered in the churches, being the moſt ſpacious and healthy habitations that could be aſſigned them; and they were allowed the church-yards all day for exerciſe or recreation.

Their allowance of proviſion was the ſame as our ſoldiers receive when on board of ſhips of war.

By

By order of Gen. Howe a ſhirt was given to each priſoner.

Theſe attentions, however, on the part of the General, to the proper lodging, the ſuſtenance, and the cleanlineſs of the rebel-priſoners, were, in a great meaſure, fruſtrated by their own liſtleſſneſs and ſluggiſhneſs.

Voluntarily they would neither waſh themſelves, clean out their barracks, nor report their dead.

At length they became ſo exceedingly filthy and offenſive, that the ſerjeant of the guard was under the neceſſity of forcing them to the pump, and there ſtand over them with a ſwab till they waſhed themſelves.

Compulſion was alſo neceſſary to make them clean out the churches.

At firſt their dead were not diſcovered but by the infectious ſtench that aroſe from the putrefying bodies. To remedy this, they were turned out every morning into the church-yard, and the commiſſary regularly inſpected all the births to ſearch for the dead; for to the laſt they would not report them, leſt they ſhould be put to the very great fatigue of burying them.

Dr Morris, of the hoſpital, who attended them, declared, that the ſickneſs among them was occaſioned by their own lazineſs and filth.

Theſe churches, after the priſoners were ſent off, have been occupied by our troops, as more healthy and commodious than any other quarters in that town.

The rebel-officers were allowed the extent of the town on their parole. When they were ſent over to Long iſland, two dollars a-week each were paid for their board.

Theſe officers were repeatedly deſired to write to Gen. Waſhington for proper cloathing, firing, and freſh proviſions; but that gentleman, who, in his lengthy declamation upon paper, expatiates ſo diffuſively on "his delicacy, humanity, and juſtice," was deaf to all their requeſts: for which inhuman conduct the priſoners publicly execrated both him and the general congreſs.

Gen. Howe at laſt finding that all the care that was taken to keep the priſoners clean, was rendered in a great degree ineffectual through their own ſluggiſhneſs, and that Waſhington and the congreſs would neither ſend them cloathing, firing, nor freſh proviſions, ſent them home out of pure compaſſion.

We have ſeen the return that has been made by Waſhington for this act of generoſity and humanity;—a long, abuſive, vague, deluſive, and moſt ridiculouſly oſtentatious letter. He has got back his rebels, but has not returned one of our ſoldiers. Acts of generoſity and humanity will be always thus repaid by the rebels.

The conduct of the rebels to our ſoldiers in their hands, is as blameable as Gen. Howe's conduct to theirs was generous and humane. The priſoners of the 71ſt regiment have ſuch a ſcanty allowance of proviſions, that they muſt long ago have ſtarved, had not Lt-Col. Campbell ſupported them, by drawing bills on the regimental paymaſter at New York.

The intention of the rebels was, by a ſtarving allowance, to force our ſoldiers to enliſt with them, or to oblige us to maintain them while in their cuſtody. As our men would not be ſeduced from their allegiance, they ſucceeded in the latter part of their plan.

It comes within the purport of this letter to give the following facts, as they reſpect the conduct of ſome of the rebel-priſoners.

Mr Pelham Winſlow, a deputy-commiſſary, who had the delivery of the proviſions, finding it inconvenient to ſerve out the butter allowed for the common priſoners along with the other proviſions, propoſed to their officers to take it into their care, and diſtribute it to the men once a-fortnight. This the rebel-officers readily agreed to: but, inſtead of ſerving out the butter to their men, they ſold it, and pocketed the money.

In the pockets of Dr Warren, who was killed at Bunker's-hill, were found letters from James Lovel, a ſchoolmaſter in Boſton, who acted as a ſpy for the rebels. On this diſcovery, Lovel, inſtead of being hanged, was only put into gaol. At New York, ſome time before he was exchanged, he was kept on board a ſhip; during which time the Mr Winſlow above mentioned ſupplied him with every neceſſary he wanted; and when his exchange was agreed upon, went with him to Staten iſland, to prevent any ſtoppage, and paſſed him through our guards. Lovel appeared extremely ſenſible of all theſe favours,

and

and made warm proteſtations of eternal gratitude: but when he got to Boſton, and was appointed a delegate to the general congreſs; in order to ſhew himſelf worthy of the rebellious rank to which he had juſt been raiſed, he wrote a letter to his benefactor Mr Winſlow, filled with the moſt unjuſt and virulent invectives.

But to conclude: The deſign of Waſhington's letter, and its publication by the congreſs, was to ſanctify their breach of faith in not ſending back our ſoldiers in exchange, to repreſent Gen. Howe as devoid of humanity, and to irritate the deluded Americans ſtill more againſt the Engliſh nation, as a people totally loſt to virtue.

It was by ſuch miſrepreſentations and falſehoods that the rebel-leaders firſt fomented and brought on the preſent rebellion; and they ſtill continue to ſupport it by the ſame infamous means. Men of malignant and ambitious diſpoſitions of mind, are always at the head of their affairs. It was ſuch diſpoſitions that made Lovel a delegate, and Waſhington a general.

POLITICUS.

AUTHENTIC LETTERS.

Gen. Howe to Gen. Waſhington.

SIR, *New York, April* 21.

I Have received your letter of the 9th inſtant [365.], concerning the requiſition of Lt-Col. Walcot, a copy of which came incloſed.

Though I obſerve that officer has meant to inſiſt very ſtrongly on the juſtice of the claim for the return of priſoners in your poſſeſſion, which was one of the objects of his appointment, I do not ſee reaſon to ſuſpect, that any perſonal incivilities were intended by the terms in which his opinion is expreſſed.

Without entering into a needleſs diſcuſſion of the candor or illiberality of the ſentiments on which your arguments are founded; yet, ſince you are pleaſed to aſſert, "that the uſage of your priſoners was ſuch as could not be juſtified,—that this was proclaimed by the concurrent teſtimony of all who came out,—that their appearance ſanctified the aſſertion,—and that melancholy experience, in the ſpeedy death of a large part of them, ſtamped it with infallible certainty;"—theſe, I ſay, being what you are pleaſed to aſſert as facts, I cannot omit making ſome obſervations upon them.

It might, perhaps, ſuit with the policy of thoſe who perſiſt in every expedient to cheriſh the popular deluſion, that the releaſed priſoners ſhould complain of ill uſage, or their captivity might really form a grievous compariſon with the ſtate they were in before they were perſuaded to encounter the viciſſitudes of war. But if their ſufferings were as great as you think yourſelf authoriſed to aſſert, a diſpaſſionate conſideration of the following indiſputable and notorious facts, will point out the cauſe to which they are to be, in a great meaſure, aſcribed.

All the priſoners were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet, which were the very healthieſt places of reception that could poſſibly be provided for them.

They were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to the King's troops not on ſervice, ſome accidental inſtances excepted; wherein, however, the omiſſion, when known, was immediately remedied.

Near one half of the whole number of priſoners, whoſe diſeaſes appeared to require peculiar care, as well as ſeparation from the reſt, were at different times received into the Britiſh hoſpitals; and their own ſurgeons, without reſtriction, ſupplied with medicines for the remaining ſick, until it was diſcovered that they ſcrupled not to diſpoſe of large quantities by private ſale.

From this ſhort ſtate of facts, it is evident, that your priſoners were provided with proper habitations, ſufficient and wholeſome food, and medicines. Nor do I know of any comfort or aſſiſtance compatible with their ſituation as priſoners, of which they were in want, excepting cloathing: the relief to their diſtreſs in this, and the article of money, of which you were repeatedly adviſed that they had claim to receive from your care, was neglected or refuſed, while they were furniſhed with every neceſſary I was in a ſituation to ſupply.

To what cauſe a ſpeedy death of a large part of them is to be attributed, I cannot determine; but your own experience will ſuggeſt to you, whether the army under your command, in the courſe of laſt campaign, was free from ſuch calamitous mortality, though aſſiſted with refreſhments from all parts of the ſurrounding provinces. [xxxviii. 540.]

It is inſinuated, that I might have releaſed

leased the prisoners before any of the ill consequences had taken place. I am obliged to say, the event at least appears to have proved the caution with which I ought to have adopted that expedient. The prisoners were ready to be delivered up, waiting only for your proceeding in the exchange, which you had proposed, and I agreed to.

I admit that able men are not to be required by the party, who, contrary to the laws of humanity, through design, or even neglect of reasonable and practicable care, should have caused the debility in the prisoners he shall have to offer for exchange; but the argument is not applicable to me in the present instance.

I might finally put this question: How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained? But as we differ so much in the principle upon which your objections are framed; as I think those objections are unsupported by precedent or equity, and that your adherence to them would be a direct and determined violation of the agreement, it becomes unnecessary for me to add more, than to call upon you to fulfil your agreement for returning the prisoners demanded by Lt-Col. Walcott.

With respect to the case of Mr Lee, now professed to be a principal motive for your refusal to continue the exchange of prisoners, it is comprehended, I must insist, under my general and original exception to persons in his circumstances.

With due respect, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. Howe.

Gen. Howe to Gen. Washington.

Sir, *New York, May 22.*

Not having received an answer to my letter of the 21st of April, I am to request your final decision upon the demand I then made of the prisoners in your possession, both officers and soldiers, in exchange for those I have returned, and for your determination respecting the prisoners now here, that I may make my arrangement accordingly.

It is with concern I receive frequent accounts of the ill treatment still exercised upon Lt-Col. Campbell [249.], which I had reason to flatter myself you would have prevented. He has, it is true, been taken out of a common dungeon [288.], where he had been confined with a degree of rigour that the most atrocious crimes would not have justified, but he is still kept in the jailor's house, exposed to daily insults from the deluded populace. This usage being repugnant to every sentiment of humanity, and highly unworthy the character you profess, I am compelled to repeat my complaint against it, and to claim immediate redress to this much-injured gentleman.

With due respect, I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

W. Howe.

Gen. Howe to Gen. Washington.

Sir, *New York, June 5.*

So many days have elapsed since my letter to you of the 22d May was dispatched, without an answer, and lest, by any accident, it should not have gotten to your hands, I am induced to send a duplicate thereof, and to press my request for your final decision upon the demands therein contained.

With due respect, I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. Howe.

Gen. Washington to Gen. Howe.

Sir, *Middle Brook, June 10. 1777.*

Your several letters of the 21st of April, 22d of May, and the 5th inst. have been received.

Having stated my sentiments, in an explicit manner, in my letter of the 9th April [365.], upon the subject of your demand, and the disagreement between us, I thought it unnecessary to trouble you with a repetition of them. From the complexion of your's of the 21st of April, we appeared to differ so widely, that I could entertain no hopes of a compromise being effected, or that an answer would produce any good end.

But as you have called upon me again for my final determination upon the matter, I shall freely give it, after making some observations upon what you have said, with intention to obviate the objections on my part to a compliance with your demand through Lt-Col. Walcott.

You admit the principle upon which my objection to account for the whole number of prisoners sent out by you, is founded; but deny the application, by delicately insinuating, in the first instance, that the ill treatment complained of was an "expedient to cherish popular delusion;" and by asserting, in the

ſecond, that ſuppoſing their ſufferings to have been real, they were to be aſcribed to other cauſes than thoſe aſſigned by me."

I ſhall not undertake to determine on whom the charge of endeavouring to excite popular deluſions falls with moſt propriety; but I cannot forbear intimating, that, however ſucceſsful ingenious miſcolourings may be in ſome inſtances, to perplex the underſtanding in matters of ſpeculation, yet it is difficult to perſuade mankind to doubt the evidence of their ſenſes, and the reality of thoſe facts for which they can appeal to them. Unleſs this can be done, permit me to aſſure you, it will always be believed, whatever may be ſuggeſted to the contrary, that men could not be in a more deplorable ſituation than thoſe unhappy ſufferers were, who are the ſubject of our difference. Did I imagine that you, Sir, had any ſerious ſcruples on the occaſion, I might produce in ſupport of what I have alledged, the ſtrongeſt proofs that human teſtimony can afford.

To prove that the priſoners did not ſuffer from any ill treatment or neglect of yours, you ſay, "they were confined in the moſt airy buildings, and on board the largeſt tranſports in the fleet; that they were ſupplied with the ſame proviſions, both in quantity and quality, as were allowed to your troops not in ſervice; that the ſick, ſuch of them as required peculiar care, were received into the Britiſh hoſpitals, and the reſt attended by their own ſurgeons, who were ſupplied with medicines without reſtriction, till it was diſcovered that they diſpoſed of large quantities by private ſale."

That the airy buildings were choſen to confine our men in, is a fact I ſhall not diſpute; but whether this was an advantage or not in the winter-ſeaſon, I leave you to decide. I am inclined to think it was not; eſpecially as there was a general complaint that they were deſtitute of fire the greater part of the time, and were only prevented from feeling the inclemency of the weather in its extremeſt rigour, by their crouded ſituation. This, I muſt believe, was not very conducive to their health; and if we may judge by compariſons, we muſt conclude they endured ſimilar inconveniencies on board the tranſports.

As to the ſupplies of proviſion, I know not what they were. My ideas of the matter were drawn from their united teſtimony, confirmed by their appearance, which repreſented their allowance as inſufficient in quantity, bad in quality, and irregularly ſerved. You yourſelf mention ſome "accidental circumſtances of omiſſion." I apprehend they were much more frequent than you were appriſed of. It may not be improper to obſerve, that there is a material difference between perſons confined, and deprived of every means of ſubſiſtence in aid of their allowance, and thoſe who are at large, and have other reſources, as is the caſe with your troops not in ſervice, who have the benefit of their pay, and what they can occaſionally gain by their labour. You might alſo find, from inquiry, that we made no diſtinction in our ſupplies between your ſoldiers priſoners with us, and our own in the field. They were not ſtinted to a ſcanty pittance, but had full as much as they could uſe, and of the beſt kind.

In reſpect of the attention paid to the ſick, I am ſorry their accommodation was injured, in any degree, by the miſconduct of the ſurgeons. I heartily join with you in reprobating their proceeding; and ſhall eſteem it a favour if you point out the perſons, and furniſh me with ſuch proofs of their guilt as you may be poſſeſſed of.

The more effectually to exonerate yourſelf from the conſequences imputed to the neglect or ill treatment of the priſoners, you aſſert, they had every comfort and aſſiſtance from you that your ſituation would admit; and that they wanted nothing but money and cloathing, which ought to have been furniſhed by me.

Had we left your priſoners with us to depend entirely upon the ſupplies they drew immediately from you, their condition would have been little better than that of ours in your hands. Your officers and ſoldiers can both inform you, that they experienced every mark of public and private generoſity that could be ſhewn them; frequent inſtances might be adduced, that, on notice of your men being in want, orders were immediately given, that neceſſaries ſhould be procured for them. Every thing was done on our part to facilitate any ſteps you took for the ſame end. You were permitted to have an agent among us, countenanced by public authority;

thority; and allowed every latitude he could wish, to enable him to execute his office. I am sorry to say, the same conduct has not been observed towards us; and that there are instances to show, that, far from endeavouring to remove the difficulties that necessarily lay in our way to making such ample supplies as we could wish, obstacles have been made that might very well have been waved. A late instance of this is to be found in your refusing to let us have a procuring agent with you, who might purchase what was necessary to supply the wants of our men. You must be sensible, that for want of a regular mode being adjusted for mutually conveying supplies, there was a necessity for an exercise of generosity on both our sides. This was done by us, and we supposed would have been done by you, which made us less anxious in providing than we should have been, had we foreseen what has really happened. We ascribed every deficiency on your part to the intermediate situation of affairs in this respect; and, looking forward to a more provident arrangement of the matter, we thought it our duty not to let the prisoners with us be destitute of any thing requisite for their preservation; and imagined that your reasonings and feelings would have been the same. Your saying we were frequently advised of their distresses, is of little avail. It was not done, until it was too late to remedy the ill consequences of the past neglect, and till our prisoners were already reduced to a miserable extremity. I wish their sufferings may not have been increased in the article of cloathing, by their being deprived of what they had, through the rapacity of too many of their captors:—reports of this kind have not been wanting.

You farther observe, that my own experience would suggest, whether our army, in the course of the last campaign, was not subject to the same calamitous mortality with the prisoners in your possession. I cannot but confess, that there was a great degree of sickness amongst us; but I can assure you, that the mortality bore no kind of resemblance to that which was experienced by the prisoners with you, and that the disorders in the camp had nearly ceased, before the captivity of a large proportion of them. The garrison that fell into your hands on the 16th of November [xxxviii. 645, 8.], was found, I am convinced, in good health.

In reply to my intimation, that it would have been happy if the expedient of sending out our men had been earlier thought of, you are pleased to say, that the event has proved the caution with which you ought to have adopted the measure. What inference can be drawn from refusing to account for prisoners scarcely alive, and by no means in an exchangeable condition, to warrant an insinuation that I should have done the same had they been released under different circumstances, let your own candour determine.

But then you ask, "How is the cause of debility in prisoners to be ascertained?" This seems to be considered as a perplexing question. For my part, I cannot view it as involving any great difficulty. There is no more familiar mode of reasoning than from effects to causes, even in matters of the most interesting importance. In the subject before us, the appearance of the prisoners, and what eventually happened, proved that they had been hardly dealt with; and their joint asseverations, aided by the information of others, not interested in the distress more than as they regarded the rights of humanity, established the fact too firmly for incredulity itself to doubt it.

I should hardly believe you to be serious in your application of the exception to which you allude, to the case of Maj.-Gen. Lee, if you had not persisted in the discrimination respecting him. I did not entertain the most distant idea, that he could have been supposed to come under the description contained in it; and to force such a construction upon that gentleman's circumstances, however it may be an evidence of ingenuity, is but an indifferent specimen of candour. I still adhere to what I have already advanced on this head, and can by no means depart from it.

I am now to give you my final decision on the subject of your demands. In doing this, I can little more than repeat what I have already said. I am extremely desirous of a general exchange on liberal and impartial principles; and it is with great concern I find, that a matter, so mutually interesting, is impeded by unnecessary obstacles: but I cannot consent to its taking place on

terms ſo diſadvantageous as thoſe you propoſe, and which appear to me ſo contrary to juſtice, and the ſpirit of the agreement.

I think it proper to declare, that I wiſh the difference between us to be adjuſted on a generous and equitable plan; and mean not to avail myſelf of the releaſement of the priſoners, to extort any thing from you not compatible with the ſtricteſt juſtice. Let a reaſonable proportion of priſoners to be accounted for, be ſettled, and Gen. Lee declared exchangeable when we ſhall have an officer of yours of equal rank in our poſſeſſion. I aſk no more. Theſe being done, I ſhall be happy to proceed to a general exchange. But, in the mean time, I am willing that a partial one ſhould take place for the priſoners now in your hands, as far as thoſe in ours will extend, except with regard to Lt-Col. Campbell and the Heſſian field-officers, who will be detained till you recogniſe Gen. Lee a priſoner of war, and place him on the footing I claim.

This latter propoſition I am induced to make, from the diſtinction which your letter of the 22d of May ſeems to hold forth; and I think it neceſſary to add, that your conduct towards priſoners will govern mine.

The ſituation of Lt-Col. Campbell, as repreſented to you, is ſuch as I neither wiſhed or approve. Upon the firſt intimation of his complaints, I wrote upon the ſubject, and hoped there would have been no further cauſe of uneaſineſs. That gentleman, I am perſuaded, will do me the juſtice to ſay, he has received no ill treatment at my inſtance. Unneceſſary ſeverity, and every ſpecies of inſult, I deſpiſe; and, I truſt, none will ever have juſt reaſon to cenſure me in this reſpect. I have written again on your remonſtrance, and have no doubt ſuch a line of conduct will be adopted, as will be conſiſtent with the dictates of humanity, and agreeable to both his and your wiſhes.—I am, Sir, with due reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Gen. Sir William Howe.

A curious account of BEES.

In a letter, Dr Simmons to Dr Duncan.

From *Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries, by a ſociety in Edinburgh.* [XXIV. 204.]

IN my way to the German Spa laſt year, I viſited the Prior of the Engliſh Dominican convent at Louvain, who is famous for his ſkill in the management of bees. This ingenious friar, who is every day making ſome curious experiments on this ſubject, has diſcovered, that the pure honey we have been uſed to procure from Narbonne, Spain, and Minorca, is to be met with in every country. It is frequently collected by the bees after gentle ſhowers; and when the hops (of which there are conſiderable plantations in the Auſtrian Netherlands) are covered with honey-dew, he never fails to find it in the hive, and then he cuts out the part of the comb in which it is depoſited. The bad effects of the honey-dew are well known to my countrymen, the hop-planters in Kent. The good Dominican goes ſo far as to ſuppoſe, that theſe bad effects would be prevented in ſome degree, were the farmers and labouring-people to be more ſolicitous about the preſervation and increaſe of bees. They are ſo much attended to in the Low Countries, that a certain farmer near Louvain ſells a thouſand ſtocks every year, at nine eſcalins each (about five ſhillings Engliſh). The Prior, who has a great number of hives in his garden, aſſerts, that he gets three times as much honey as is uſually procured by common management; as he is able to make his bees work when he pleaſes, and at any time of the year. When a colony is become too populous, he diſtributes the bees into different hives; and now and then he finds it neceſſary to collect the bees of the ſeveral hives into one. He had been unſucceſsful, however, the day before I viſited him, in one of his experiments; for having deprived a hive of its queen, the whole colony had migrated to another hive, and a battle had enſued, in which all the emigrants had been killed.

I was not without my fears when I approached ſo great a number of hives; but the Prior aſſured me I ſhould be in ſafety, if I could carefully keep my mouth ſhut, and breathe very gently through my noſtrils only. In this he ſaid conſiſted the whole ſecret of approaching them; and in this way he turns up his hives with great unconcern, and even cuts out part of the comb while the bees are at work. This is a curious fact; nor is it wonderful, that the breath ſhould be diſagreeable to the delicate organs of theſe inſects,

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [378.]

A ſermon [from Dan. vii. 14.] preached before the incorporated ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, at their anniverſary meeting in the pariſh-church of St Mary-le-Bow, Feb. 21. 1777. By William Archbiſhop of York. 4to. Harriſon.

THE ſermon commences with a few general obſervations upon the prophecies concerning Chriſt's kingdom; and then proceeds to point out, briefly, ſome of the bad effects that have ariſen from miſtaken notions upon this point. For though it be not diſputed that Chriſt's kingdom is ſpiritual, yet if we examine the actions of ſects and parties, and even the reaſonings of many writers, upon queſtions of the firſt importance to ſociety, we ſhall find, his Grace imagines, that the minds of men are ſtill under ſome miſconceptions of this fundamental truth.

Some of the bad effects which have ariſen from an erroneous apprehenſion of the Meſſiah's kingdom, ſeem to be derived, we are told, from mens having confounded the dominion of Chriſt, which is over the heart and mind, with things that are indeed very different, Chriſtian ſovereignty, and Chriſtian eſtabliſhment, and the formal profeſſion of the goſpel-religion.

His Grace goes on to ſhow the neceſſity of an eſtabliſhment, and then mentions the views and principles upon which the *Society for the propagation of the goſpel* was eſtabliſhed,—its ſucceſſes, &c.

"Thoſe ſucceſſes," ſays he, "ſoon gave apprehenſions to ſuch as meant not peace, and were among the firſt cauſes of our calamity. The ſatisfaction and joy which we uſed to feel is now turned to lamentation. Our hearts are full of heavineſs, even as the heart of one who mourneth for his mother. It is painful to remember the relations which theſe two laſt years have brought us. The horrid ſufferings of our brethren the laity. Confiſcations and impriſonments univerſally inflicted, for no other offence, but that of being quiet and dutiful ſubjects; and the miniſters of our church purſued with a licentiouſneſs of cruelty, of which no Chriſtian country can afford an example; the neighbouring ſavages perhaps may. But I will leave this topic. It is too melancholy. I will leave it on another account; it may excite too much of that reſentment, which it is the buſineſs of religion to moderate, though not to extinguiſh.

Avoiding therefore both paſſionate exceſſes, and unprofitable ſorrows, let us look rather towards a correction of the evil; and, in our way to that, let us conſider by what probable cauſes our religious and civil intereſts in America are reduced to this calamitous ſituation.

Of theſe cauſes, I am afraid that too many may be charged to miſtakes or inattentions in government; perhaps in every government that has ſubſiſted ſince the colonies were firſt eſtabliſhed. Whatever there is of that ſort, is a fitter ſubject for each man's particular reflection, than for a public diſcuſſion in this place. It will be more ſuitable, as well as more profitable, to us, at this time, to conſider, whether the evil may in any part be aſcribed to the preſent ſtate of our morals and opinions.

A fair eſtimate of the firſt, might probably enable us to account for the latter. But however applicable to the occaſion ſuch a diſquiſition may be, it is more than I can now attempt.

I ſhall content myſelf therefore with making a ſhort obſervation upon ſome looſe opinions which have been lately current on two very important ſubjects, religious and civil liberty.

It has been the practice of ſectaries to claim much more than they are diſpoſed to give; and ſome, who, when poſſeſſed of power, uſed it ſufficiently, have afterwards made pretenſions to an unreſtrained right of preaching and propagating their opinions. How theſe pretenſions are founded, it may be difficult to ſay, except it be on ſome miſtaken texts of ſcripture, which apply to the obſervance of the Jewiſh ritual, but are now made to carry a releaſement from the law of the ſtate, under a notion of Chriſtian liberty. It is true, that the ſecret intercourſe between a man's ſpirit and his creator, excludes all foreign cogniſance. But it is not ſo when ſects are formed, aſſemblies convened, a diſtinct ſyſtem of doctrines framed, and men appointed to propagate them.

In this ſtate of things, every legal government, by its inherent right of providing for its own ſafety, is juſtified in inquiring what thoſe doctrines are. They may be immoral; they may be ſeditious; they may be ſubverſive of ſociety itſelf.

It

It was a favourite doctrine in the laſt century, That dominion is founded in grace. Thoſe therefore who are pleaſed to call themſelves the ſaints of the earth, thought they had a good right to all the power, and all the property, in the univerſe.

The hiſtory of fanaticiſm will furniſh many ſuch examples.

The truth is, that in our frail and fallible condition, even religion can with difficulty keep itſelf undefiled from the world. It gathers ſome impurities in its paſſage. When a ſect therefore is eſtabliſhed, it uſually becomes a party in the ſtate: it has its intereſts; it has its animoſities; together with a ſyſtem of civil opinions, by which it is diſtinguiſhed, at leaſt as much as by its religious. Upon theſe opinions, when contrary to the well-being of the community, the authority of the ſtate is properly exerciſed.

The laws enacted againſt Papiſts have been extremely ſevere; but they were not founded on any difference in religious ſentiments; the reaſons upon which they were founded, are purely political.

The Papiſts acknowledged a ſovereignty different from that of the ſtate; and ſome of the opinions which they maintained, made it impoſſible to give any ſecurity for their obedience. We are uſually governed by traditional notions, and are apt to receive the partialities and averſions of our fathers; but new dangers may ariſe; and if at any time another denomination of men ſhould be equally dangerous to our civil intereſts, it would be juſtifiable to lay them under ſimilar reſtraints.

It is the uſual artifice of faction to look for ſomething colourable, by which the ignorant and unwary may be deceived: and this is commonly effected by the adoption of a falſe, or the miſapplication of a true, principle.

What is aſſumed upon the preſent occaſion, is the glorious nature of liberty. Of this there can be no queſtion; and I hope that no times will be ſo wretchedly debaſed, as to make it a queſtion in this free country. It is certainly the firſt and moſt valuable of all human poſſeſſions. It realizes and ſecures all the reſt; and by thoſe who are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be maintained at all hazards. But it remains to be ſettled wherein does it conſiſt. I have ſometimes thought it a misfortune, that a thing ſo valuable and important ſhould have no word in our language to expreſs it, except one which goes to every thing that is wild and lawleſs.

If therefore we would avoid abuſing our underſtanding with the ideas of ſavage liberty, which have no place in regulated ſociety, we ſhould uſe it with an addition, ſuch as legal, or civil liberty. It ſeems to conſiſt in a freedom from all reſtraints, except ſuch as eſtabliſhed law impoſes for the good of the community, to which the partial good of each individual is obliged to give place. As there are in the nature of things but two ſorts of government, that of law, and that of force, it wants no argument to prove, that under the laſt freedom cannot ſubſiſt. If it ſubſiſts, therefore, it muſt be under law: and of neceſſity that law muſt be ſupreme; for if it is not ſupreme, its power muſt be abridged by its enemy, force. The foundation therefore of legal freedom is the ſupremacy of law. It has been acknowledged as ſuch by all commonwealths from the beginning of the world, as the only power which can protect our rights from their natural adverſaries, deſpotiſm and anarchy. Theſe indeed have uſually gone together; for no anarchy ever prevailed which did not end in deſpotiſm.

The paſſions of men are reſtleſs and enterpriſing; the occaſions which time may preſent to them are innumerable; and the poſſible ſituations of things much more various, than any wiſdom can foreſee. But the ſupremacy of law is a ſteady and uniform rule, to which thoſe who mean well may in all circumſtances ſafely adhere.

To thoſe, indeed, who mean delinquency, it is not very favourable. This they were aware of, and have therefore ſubſtituted another rule, by which every man's humour or intereſt is to be made the meaſure of his obedience.

By this ſyſtem of political rights, ambition, revenge, envy, and avarice, with the other bad paſſions, the controlling of which is the very intent and meaning of law, are all let looſe; and thoſe dear intereſts, for the protection of which we truſt in law, are at once abandoned to outrage.

It is wonderful that ſo weak a ſyſtem ſhould find ſtability, even in popular madneſs. It is wonderful that extreme folly ſhould not be more innocent. But it is moſt wonderful that thoſe who have any

any thing to loſe, ſhould adopt ſuch a ſyſtem.

Do they hold their diſtinctions and fortunes by any other tenure than that of law? And will they put them to the hazard, for the chance of gaining ſomething better in the uproar?

This would be a more deſperate ſpecies of gaming, than any other which is known, even in theſe times. But nothing is too mean for the uſe of parties, eſpecially as they are now conſtituted. Parties once had a principle belonging to them; abſurd perhaps, and indefenſible, but ſtill carrying a notion of duty, by which honeſt minds might eaſily be caught.

But there are now combinations of individuals, who inſtead of being the ſons and ſervants of the community, make a league for advancing their private intereſts. It is their buſineſs to hold high the notion of political honour. I believe and truſt it is not injurious to ſay, that ſuch a bond is no better than that by which the loweſt and wickedeſt combinations are held together; and that it denotes the laſt ſtage of political depravity.

There is another point, in the clearing of which the common cauſe of legal freedom is intimately concerned. Thoſe who maintain theſe doctrines, juſtify themſelves by the glorious revolution. Are the caſes in any view ſimilar? or did the leaders in that great buſineſs act upon principles ſuch as theirs? Many went into that enterpriſe, who were of different complexions and characters, and with very different deſigns and motives; ſome who but a little before, when they thought it their intereſt, were ready enough to have betrayed the conſtitution. But the beſt and honeſteſt among them ſtood forth avowedly, as ſupporting the ſupremacy of law. Have theſe men done the ſame? or have they not, in every ſtep of the American conteſt, aſſailed and inſulted it? They have maintained, that a charter which iſſues from the king's ſole pleaſure, is valid againſt an act of parliament. They have maintained, that a king of England has the power to diſcharge any number of his ſubjects that he pleaſes, from the allegiance that is due to the ſtate.

They uſed their beſt endeavours, to throw the whole weight and power of the colonies into the ſcale of the crown; but we thank God's good providence, that we had a prince upon the throne, whoſe magnanimity and juſtice were ſuperior to ſuch temptations. Of thoſe men therefore they have taken the name, but not the principles, and have ſo far aſperſed their memory.

My ſubject, I hope, will excuſe me, for the notice I have taken of theſe miſchievous opinions. I conſider them, as relating, not indeed to the rebellion itſelf, for that reſts upon wickedneſs only, but to the ſpecious fallacies by which it is ſo ſhameleſsly defended."

We have now given a ſhort view of this ſermon, and ſhall leave our readers to their own reflections upon thoſe paſſages of it which have given ſo much offence to readers of different denominations. We ſhall only obſerve, in juſtice to the preacher, that his abilities are evident throughout. M.

The hiſtory of America, continued. [375.]

After the philoſophical and elegant deſcription of America, extracted in our laſt [371.], Dr Robertſon proceeds to an inquiry which has often occupied the attention of the learned, "Whence America was peopled?" He delivers the various opinions of authors on this ſubject; and rejects the theories founded on a reſemblance between the Americans and the nations of the other continent, in political cuſtoms, or in religious rites. He lays down a maxim, which we ſhall preſent to the reader, as we think it both ingenious, and philoſophically juſt, and hold it as a firſt principle in the ſolution of this queſtion.

"We may lay it down as a certain principle in this inquiry, that America was not peopled by any nation of the ancient continent which had made conſiderable progreſs in civilization. The inhabitants of the New World were in a ſtate of ſociety ſo extremely rude, as to be unacquainted with thoſe arts which are the firſt eſſays of human ingenuity in its advance towards improvement. Even the moſt cultivated nations of America were ſtrangers to many of thoſe ſimple inventions which were almoſt coeval with ſociety in other parts of the world, and were known in the earlieſt periods of civil life. From this it is manifeſt, that the tribes which originally migrated to America, came off from nations which muſt have been no leſs barbarous than their poſterity at the time when they were firſt diſcovered by the Europeans.

Europeans. For although the elegant and refined arts may decline or periſh, amidſt the violent ſhocks of thoſe revolutions and diſaſters to which nations are expoſed, the neceſſary arts of life, when once they have been introduced among any people, are never loſt. None of the viciſſitudes in human affairs affect theſe, and they continue to be practiſed as long as the race of men exiſts. If ever the uſe of iron had been known to the ſavages of America, or to their progenitors; if ever they had employed a plough, a loom, or a forge,—the utility of theſe inventions would have preſerved them; and it is impoſſible that they ſhould have been abandoned or forgotten. We may conclude, then, that the Americans ſprung from ſome people who were themſelves in ſuch an early and unimproved ſtage of ſociety, as to be unacquainted with all the neceſſary arts which remained unknown among their poſterity."

The vicinity of the old world to the new, has been often conjectured, and is eſtabliſhed by recent diſcoveries. The Ruſſians having ſubjected the weſtern part of Siberia to their empire, gradually extended their knowledge of that vaſt country, and penetrated into the regions which ſtretch, eaſtward, from the river Oby, to the ſea of Kamchatka. When Peter the Great aſcended the Ruſſian throne, his enlightened and comprehenſive mind diſcerned conſequences of thoſe diſcoveries which had eſcaped the obſervation of his ignorant predeceſſors. He perceived, that in proportion as the regions of Aſia extended towards the eaſt, they muſt approach nearer to America; that the communication between the two continents, which had long been ſearched for in vain, would probably be found in this quarter; and that by opening this intercourſe, ſome part of the wealth and commerce of the Weſtern world might be made to flow into his dominions by a new channel. Peter drew up inſtructions, with his own hand, for proſecuting this deſign, and gave orders for carrying it into execution. His ſucceſſors adopted his ideas, and purſued his plan. Orders were iſſued to build two veſſels at Ochotz, on the ſea of Kamchatka, to ſail on a voyage of diſcovery. The veſſels were finiſhed, and, under the command of the Captains Behring and Tſchirrikow, ſailed from Kamchatka in queſt of the new world, in a quarter where it had never been approached. Each of the commanders diſcovered land, which to them appeared to be a part of the American continent; and, according to their obſervations, it ſeems to be ſituated within a few degrees of the north-weſt coaſt of California. In their return they touched at ſeveral iſlands, which ſtretch in a chain from eaſt to weſt between the country which they had diſcovered and the coaſt of Aſia. They had ſome intercourſe with the natives, who ſeemed to them to reſemble the North-Americans. The ſcheme for proſecuting diſcoveries in this quarter was reſumed in the year 1768, and Capt. Krenſtzin had the command of two ſmall veſſels fitted out for that purpoſe. In his voyage he held nearly the ſame courſe with the former navigators, and touched at the ſame iſlands. Thus the poſſibility of a communication between the continents in this quarter reſts no longer upon mere conjecture, but is eſtabliſhed by undoubted evidence.

Beſide this near point of contact between the old and the new continents in the north-eaſt of Aſia, our author points out another in the north-weſt of Europe.

"It is likewiſe evident from recent diſcoveries, that an intercourſe between our continent and America might be carried on with no leſs facility from the north-weſt extremities of Europe. As early as the ninth century, the Norwegians diſcovered Greenland, and planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after a long interruption, was renewed in the laſt century. Some Lutheran and Moravian miſſionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the Chriſtian faith, have ventured to ſettle in this frozen and uncultivated region. To them we are indebted for much curious information with reſpect to its nature and inhabitants. We learn, that the north-weſt coaſt of Greenland is ſeparated from America by a very narrow ſtrait; that, at the bottom of the bay into which this ſtrait conducts, it is highly probable that they are united; that the inhabitants of the two countries have ſome intercourſe with one another; that the Eſquimaux of America perfectly reſemble the Greenlanders in their aſpect, dreſs, and mode of living; that ſome ſailors, who had acquired the knowledge of a few words in the Greenlandiſh

Greenlandiſh language, reported, that theſe were underſtood by the Eſquimaux; that, at length, a Moravian miſſionary, well acquainted with the language of Greenland, having viſited the country of the Eſquimaux, found, to his aſtoniſhment, that they ſpoke the ſame language with the Greenlanders, and were in every reſpect the ſame people, and he was accordingly received and entertained by them as a friend and a brother.

By theſe deciſive facts, not only the conſanguinity of the Eſquimaux and Greenlanders is eſtabliſhed, but the poſſibility of peopling America from the north of Europe is demonſtrated."

That there has been a communication between the north of Europe and America is confirmed by ſufficient evidence. The Eſquimaux and the Greenlanders are plainly the ſame people. The animals too are common to both countries. The bear, the wolf, the fox, the hare, the deer, the roebuck, and the elk, which frequent the foreſts of North America no leſs than thoſe in the north of Europe, afford an undoubted proof of an intercourſe between the two continents in that quarter. But the Eſquimaux are manifeſtly a ſeparate ſpecies of men, diſtinct from all the nations of the new continent, in language, in diſpoſition, and in habits of life. This, therefore, does not account for the origin of the other American nations; "among whom," as our author obſerves, "there is ſuch a ſtriking ſimilitude in the form of their bodies, and the qualities of their minds, that we muſt pronounce them to be deſcended from one ſource." We cannot however diſcover that ſtrong reſemblance between the Americans and the Tartars ſcattered over the north-eaſt of Aſia, which has induced Dr Robertſon to derive them from that people. Here we apprehend the principle which he laid down in the beginning of the inquiry makes againſt him. The art of taming animals, which the Tartars poſſeſs, and which was not known to the Americans, ranks, as we imagine, among thoſe neceſſary arts, which, if once introduced, would never have been loſt.

Dr Robertſon next proceeds to conſider the character of the American nations at the time when they became known to the Europeans. "This," as he well obſerves, "is one of the moſt important as well as inſtructive reſearches which can occupy the philoſopher or hiſtorian. In order to complete the hiſtory of the human mind, and attain to a perfect knowledge of its nature and operations, we muſt contemplate man in all thoſe various ſituations in which he has been placed. We muſt follow him in his progreſs through the different ſtages of ſociety, as he gradually advances from the infant ſtate of civil life towards its maturity and decline."

Modern inquirers poſſeſs particular advantages in tracing the hiſtory of civil ſociety, and delineating the nature of man as a political being. This nobleſt part of philoſophy was little known or cultivated among the ancients. The nations of antiquity were very imperfectly acquainted with one another. The ſpirit of diſcovery had made little progreſs among them; their knowledge of the earth was narrow and circumſcribed; their travels and voyages were confined to a few countries and a few ſeas. The greateſt part of the globe was to them a *terra incognita*; and what they called the world contained little more than the regions within the temperate zone. Deficient of geography, they wanted the materials of hiſtory. The progreſſion of the ſpecies was hardly an idea of the ancients; themſelves and the barbarians were the only diſtinctions which they recogniſed among the nations.

Since the invention of the mariner's compaſs, a memorable æra in hiſtory, navigation hath held a bolder courſe. The ardour of philoſophy hath pervaded earth and ſea, and penetrated from pole to pole. The unknown regions are now diſcovered; a communication is opened between the moſt diſtant corners. The one half of the world is introduced to the other; and the globe turns round to the philoſophic eye. The nations that now exiſt, exhibit, at one view, every variety in which our race is to be found; human nature appears, at one time, in every period of its progreſs. Marking the characters of the people as they paſs before him, the philoſopher is now qualified to give us the hiſtory of the ſpecies.

It is a remarkable fact in the annals of humankind, that all nations have come down to our knowledge with the marks of a recent original. The commencement of hiſtory is from the wood and the wilderneſs. Mankind appear, every where, at firſt, a weak and infant ſpe-

cies; and the moſt celebrated nations trace back their origin to a few wandering tribes. The early ſtate of Greece gives us the hiſtory of roaming ſavages. Italy muſt have been poſſeſſed by very rude inhabitants when Romulus, with his banditti, was permitted to ſeat himſelf on the banks of the Tiber, and to lay the foundation of a new empire in peace. The Gauls, the Germans, and the Britons, at the time when they were deſcribed by Cæſar and Tacitus, were advanced but little beyond the ſavage ſtate, and in many particulars reſembled the natives of North America *. In the Eaſt and the Weſt, in the South and the North, ſociety reſolves itſelf into the ſame original, and the nations ſet out in the ſame ſtage of their career.

But the hiſtory of the New World gives us the ſpectacle of ſavage life in a more perfect form than it is any where elſe to be found. In other records we ſee men in a low degree of civilization, and mark the progreſs and improvement of our ſpecies: here only we remount to the firſt footſteps of the human race; we trace the nations from the nurſery and the cradle, and behold man in his original ſtate, new from the hand of Nature.

The author of the hiſtory before us gives therefore a ſtriking proof of his judgement, in beſtowing ſo much learned reſearch, and devoting ſo large a part of his book, to illuſtrate the early ſtate of the American nations. In this fourth book of his firſt volume, Dr Robertſon diſplays ſo much patient inveſtigation and ſound philoſophy; abounds in ſuch beautiful or intereſting deſcription; and exhibits ſuch variety and copiouſneſs of elegant writing,—that future times will probably refer to it as that part of his works which gives the beſt idea of his genius, and is the moſt finiſhed of all his productions. But as all human performances flop ſhort of perfection, we ſhall remark, as we go along, whatever appears to us as a blemiſh in his diſſertation; and this we ſhall endeavour to do with the candour which becomes philoſophers, and with the impartiality which we owe to the public.

* For the particulars of this reſemblance, vid. Dr Robertſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. vol. I.

[*To be continued.*]

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The Engliſhman's fortnight in Paris; or, The art of ruining one's ſelf there in a few days. Tranſlated from the French. 3 s. ſewed. *Kearſley.*——We are aſſured that this narrative is founded in the real imprudences and misfortunes of a young Engliſh *Milord*, who lately made the faſhionable trip to the great emporium of modern politeneſs,—with twelve thouſand guineas in his pocket, — and all ſquandered in a fortnight, amidſt a croud of whores, pimps, doctors, abbe's, marquiſſes, and other ſharpers of the ton. The ſtory is told with ſpirit, and the adventures of the hapleſs hero of the tale are occaſionally interſperſed with obſervations relative to various ſubjects of literature and taſte. M.

Archæologia; or, Miſcellaneous tracts relating to antiquity. Publiſhed by the ſociety of antiquaries of London. Vol. 4. [xxxvii. 446.] 1 l. 1 s. in ſheets. *Whiſton.*

The trial, at large, of John Horne, Eſq; upon an information filed *ex officio*, by his Majeſty's attorney-general, for a libel, before the Rt Hon. William Earl of Mansfield, in the court of King's bench, Guildhall, July 4. 1777. Publiſhed by the defendant, from Mr Gurney's ſhort-hand notes. Fol. 3 s. *Kearſley.*——This proſecution was founded on the adverti ſement publiſhed in July 1775, by the Conſtitutional Society, and ſigned by Mr Horne: charging the King's troops with the murder of thoſe Americans who fell in the ſkirmiſh at Lexington, at the breaking out of hoſtilities in the province of Maſſachuſets, in the ſpring of the ſame year. Mr Horne pleaded his own cauſe; and, without entering into particulars, we ſhall only obſerve, that we believe there never was, before, ſo notable a conteſt in any court of juſtice, between the crown-lawyers (the judge himſelf included) and the defendant, in a government proſecution for a libel. Mr Horne, though very deſultory, in his long defence, was amazingly collected, acute, and ſpirited. If he intends for the bar, as it is ſaid he does, the proof which he has given of his abilities, in this trial, cannot fail of greatly ſerving his deſign. M. [393.]

A letter to Meſſ. Fletcher and Peach, on their negotiation with Dr Dodd; which has unhappily deprived ſociety of a valuable member, and an uſeful miniſter of the goſpel. 1 s. *Kearſley* ——Poor Dodd, unhappy in his conduct through life, and unhappy in his death, has not been more happy in his apologiſts and advocates. This letter-writer warmly expoſtulates with Meſſ. Fletcher and Co. for the active part they bore in the Doctor's proſecution; but the charge he brings againſt them is ſo ill ſupported, futile, and inconſiſtent, that, we apprehend, theſe gentlemen will ſuffer very little in the public opinion from the railing accuſation of this their injudicious correſpondent. M. [106. 386.]

An argument in the caſe of Ebenezer Smith Platt, now under confinement for high-treaſon. 1 s. 6 d. *Kearſley.* —— This author "wiſhes to prove, how conſonant to law and juſtice his Lordſhip's determination [269.] was, in the caſe of Ebenezer Smith Platt, (as there are ſome people in the world *ridiculous* enough to ſuppoſe it was founded on neither), and to ſhow how *ill-adviſed* and *untenible* an application that gentleman's was for admiſſion to bail on the *Habeas-corpus* act." The author meant this ironically, but to our judgements he has proved it moſt literally. C.

Conſiderations on the game-laws, together with ſome ſtrictures on Dr Blackſtone's Commentaries relative to this ſubject. 1 s. 6 d. *Bew.*—— A ſenſible performance.—The author propoſes, "That all laws which relate either directly or indirectly to the ſubject of game, be totally repealed; and that a new act be framed, containing in one clear compendious view, all that it may be thought proper ſhould remain in force of the old laws, free from all ambiguity and obſcurity; beſides ſuch further regulations as may be deemed expedient." We devoutly wiſh that every other branch of the law were to be lopped and pruned in the ſame uſeful manner. The attention of the legiſlature would not be thrown away upon this publication. C.

Candidates for the ſociety of Antigallicans. In four letters. 1 s. *Buckland.*—— A picturesque, and, we believe, genuine deſcription of the converſation and manners of the inferior claſs of people in this metropolis, when aſſembled in ale houſes. C.

America.

A letter to the Engliſh nation, on the preſent war with America; with a review of our military operations in that country; and a ſeries of facts never before publiſhed, from which the abſolute impoſſibility of reducing the colonies will ſufficiently appear, and the folly of continuing the conteſt be demonſtrated. By an officer returned from that ſervice. 2 s. *Corral.*——According to this mutinous officer, all is wrong; and nothing remains for us to do, but, in the firſt place, to deſiſt from an attempt in which it is impoſſible for us to ſucceed, and in the next, to bring the authors of all this miſchief to condign puniſhment.—A writer who, like this officer, ſo violently overcharges his piece, is like a man who fires off an overloaded blunderbuſs, which burſts in his hand, and wounds no body but himſelf.—He may have been an officer; but who will implicitly credit anonymous profeſſions, or anonymous facts? This mode of literary warefare is mere buſh-fighting. M.

Reflections on our preſent critical ſituation. In a letter from a landed proprietor. 6 d. *Williams.*——Views the political ſituation of this country through a perſpective that caſts a very gloomy ſhade over it. M.

Reflections on the preſent combination of the American colonies againſt the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, and their claim to independency. By a real friend to legal liberty and the conſtitution. 1 s. 6 d. *Wallis.* —— *Ravings againſt* the preſent combination, &c. would have been a little more juſtly adapted to this hot-headed invective againſt the revolted Americans. M. — The hiſtory of the gradual progreſs of the Americans to their preſent claim of independence, is tolerably juſt and accurate. To ſuppoſe the author ill-informed after "upwards of forty years acquaintance with America," is impoſſible; to ſuppoſe, with ſuch information, a deſign to miſlead, is that of which we cannot ſuſpect the moſt frantic child of party to be capable. C.

Remarks on the conduct of oppoſition with regard to America. 1 s. *Cadell* —— The inconſiſtency of Oppoſition is a fact which Oppoſition, with all her mouths, cannot deny. Perhaps the only thing in which ſhe can truly be called conſiſtent, is her uniform inconſiſtency. C.

Eaſt Indies.

A letter to Lord Pigot. 6 d. *Almon.*—— A diſpaſſionate, ſenſible letter, written and tranſmitted to Lord Pigot immediately after his ſailing for Madraſs. The rapaciouſneſs of the *Chriſtian deſpots* is herein deſcribed: and the abſurdities, in the means uſed to gratify thoſe hateful paſſions, avarice and dominion, are ſet forth. — The author's apprehenſions of ruining this country, by the extenſion of empire, are founded upon the trite retroſpect to hiſtorical analogy, as his material fears ſeem to be, leſt the crown ſhould wreſt the power from his friends the directors. His advice to Lord Pigot is liberal; and if his Lordſhip had attended to the preceptive part of it, his integrity would never have been queſtioned. M

Original papers relative to Tanjore: containing all the letters which paſſed, and the conferences which were held, between the Nabob of Arcot and Lord Pigot, on the ſubject of the reſtoration of Tanjore. Together with the material part of Lord Pigot's laſt diſpatch to the Eaſt-India company. The whole connected by a narrative, and illuſtrated by obſervations. 5 s. *Cadell.* —— The introduction to theſe papers is an eulogium upon Mahommed Ali Khan, Nabob of Arcot;—his claim to the kingdom of Tanjore is aſſerted; — his ſervices to the company are enumerated; and the immenſe ſum incurred in affording aſſiſtance at a time of moſt imminent danger, when this new friend, the late diſplaced Raja, had joined his power to the common enemy, is ſtated; — the vices of that Raja are diſplayed;— the company's ingratitude is reprobated: Theſe characters are coloured by the hand of an ingenious artiſt. The letters and papers follow this introduction, with ſhrewd obſervations, to detect thoſe doublings and artifices made uſe of by the Preſident of Madraſs to elude the purſuit of truth.—The author has hung up the effigy of Lord Pigot, and a frightful appearance he certainly makes. But, we hope, for the honour of the nation, his Lordſhip will be able to diſprove the likeneſs; if not, and the ſimilitude will bear an honeſt ſcrutiny, that he may be hung up a public ſpectacle, if it is only for the credit of the artiſt who drew it. M.

Original papers, tranſmitted by the Nabob of Arcot to his agent in Great Britain: comprehending the tranſactions on the coaſt, down to the 10th of October 1776. 5 s. *Cadell* —— In the introduction, Mr Macleane avows himſelf the author of ſome anonymous publications which the court of directors complain againſt, in their reſolution of 26th of March laſt, on account of their being anonymous [219, 20.]. — The author continues his ſupport to the Nabob, and cenſures, in the boldeſt and hatheſt terms, the ingratitude, duplicity, and deſtructive policy, of the directors. — The copies of the letters which follow, are ſo many more vouchers againſt Lord Pigot, for uſurping a power over the princes of the country, and ſubjecting them to his inſolence and rapacity; with poſitive charges of the moſt indirect methods of obtaining a re-

cond fortune, after having ſquandered away the firſt.—The further we look into this dark and hideous buſineſs, the more we are diſguſted with the actors engaged in it. The meaſures which the majority in the council took to remove Lord Pigot from the preſidency, are approved, and the legality of their government is recogniſed by the governor-general and council at Bengal [221]. Col. Stuart's conduct in ſeizing the perſon of Lord Pigot [220.], is not only vindicated, but applauded by the ſupreme power in India.—In the latter part Lord Pigot is accuſed by a prince of the country, of bribing one Randal [221.] (who has figured lately in our news papers) to perjure himſelf, to anſwer a moſt abominable purpoſe; and after the perjury was detected and proved againſt him by the teſtimony of Mr Monckton and others, upon oath, his Lordſhip, it is ſaid, aſſiſted the culprit to eſcape on board the Grenville, and gave him letters of recommendation to the chairman and directors, in recompence of his horrid ſervices!—This pamphlet concludes with the Nabob's narrative of various tranſactions. M.

Letter from Mahommed Ali Khan, Nabob of Arcot, to the court of directors: to which is annexed a ſtate of facts relative to Tanjore. 3 s. *Cadell.* —— A recapitulation of the Nabob's grievances; in which the breach of faith is charged to the account of the directors.—In the State of Facts which follows this Letter, they trace the anceſtry of Ali Khan to an Omrah in the court of Sultan Baber, the ſixth in deſcent from Tamerlane.—This little hiſtory is artfully introduced, to ſhew how mortifying it muſt be for an Eaſtern prince, ſtamped with the honour of anceſtry, to be degraded by threats from a mere *fungus* of this country, whoſe unſeaſonable honours were forced into exiſtence by the exceeding heat of that very prince's affection.—In mentioning the Nabob's attachment to this country, the author ſays, that his revenue paid, and his country fed, our armies; and that without his aid Madraſs muſt have fallen; and but for the 200,000 l. he advanced for the expedition to Calcutta, Bengal would have been loſt. Many other ſervices are partially repreſented in favour of the Nabob; and every circumſtance making againſt Tuljagee is moſt minutely noted.—We have here, alſo, tranſlations of ſeveral letters, the contents of which, are ſo many teſtimonies to ſtrengthen the Nabob's party; and in the Appendix there is a ſtated demand for diſburſements on account of Tarjore; by which there appears a balance of one million and a half, Sterling due to Ali Khan. This enormous debt accounts in part for the defection of his friends. M.

Impartial view of the origin and progreſs of the preſent diſputes in the Eaſt-India company, relative to Mahommed Ali Khan, Nabob of Arcot, and Tuljagee, Raja of Tanjore: to which are annexed, Obſervations on Mahommed Ali Khan's Letter to the Court of Directors. 2 s. *Edinburgh printed, and ſold by Cadell in London.* [210.]. —— A very entertaining abridgement of the hiſtory of Indoſtan; in which we ſee, as in every other hiſtory of mankind, the full exertion of all thoſe paſſions, which lead to infinite miſchief, and immenſe fortune! but we who enjoy our little in a ſober ſtyle, cannot raiſe our minds to that ſublime height of wickedneſs which exalted Dupliex to fame and opulence! that Dupliex, the French commandant, who took the lead in all thoſe troubles which depopulated and laid waſte the moſt fertile and beautiful country in the Eaſt! Indeed, theſe plunderers are rather to be pitied than envied; the unwieldy maſs of wealth ſeems troubleſome to them; and they either remove themſelves from the oppreſſion of it, or ſhake off the unmanageable load with the ſame flight, and with the ſame reputation, by which they heaped it together.—The deſign of this hiſtory is to oppoſe Tuljagee's rightful claim to the kingdom of Tanjore, againſt the pretended one ſet up by Ali Khan. Here is no intemperance of party,—no declamation to deceive the underſtanding. As a friend of the directors, the author means to juſtify their meaſures in reſtoring Tanjore to the ſovereignty of Tuljagee, and he aſſerts it to be a juſt and equitable proceeding. He touches very cautiouſly upon Lord Pigot's conduct, but leaves that ungrateful part to the diſquiſition of thoſe who may have authority to enquire.—The equity of the meaſure does not appear ſo clear to us, as the policy of it; it may be very neceſſary to divide the country, leſt Ali Khan, or ſome other prince as wiſe and liberal as himſelf, ſhould become powerful enough to aſſert his own rights, and claim the privilege of living in what part of his dominions he may judge beſt ſuited to his intereſt or pleaſure, without purchaſing that liberty from the loweſt and moſt rapacious men of this nation.—To form ſome idea of the company's uſurpations in India, let us look back upon that country, and obſerve, that, within theſe thirty years, if an European had ventured but two miles beyond the Engliſh fort, he was ſeized upon by the country-powers, tied neck and heels to a bamboo, and in this degrading poſture ſent back to his ſettlement. They are in the ſame humiliating predicament at China at this day. M.

The caſe of the preſident or governor and of the council of Madraſs, fairly ſtated: with obſervations on the conduct of both parties,

parties, as well as of Col. Stuart. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.*——This is little more than a repetition, or different arrangement, of the ſame heavy charges againſt Lord Pigot; and a forcible vindication of the majority of the council; by a different pen, as we imagine, from that which wrote the three pamphlets next before the laſt. — From the evidence now before us, it appears eſſentially neceſſary that the government in India ſhould be divided; the company to direct the commercial intereſt; but the political department ſhould be under the controul of ſome more reſpectable authority. M.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Britiſh Zoology, vol. 4. By Thomas Pennant, Eſq; 8vo. 1 l. 1 s. *White.*——The learned zoologiſt of our country concludes his labours in this ſcience by the preſent publication, which contains only cruſtaceous inſects, viz. crabs and lobſters, worms and ſhells. C.

Beauties of Natural Hiſtory; or, Elements of Zoology. 3 s. 6 d. *Urquhart and Richardſon.* —— Another volume without method, knowledge, or uſe, added to the endleſs liſt of wretched compilations. C.

Georgical Eſſays: in which the food of plants is particularly conſidered, ſeveral new compoſts recommended, and other important articles of huſbandry explained, upon the principles of vegetation. Vol. 5. 2 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.* —— Should the philoſophical and practical parts of agriculture continue to be ſo accurately inveſtigated, as by thoſe who have contributed to the Georgical Eſſays, we may expect to ſee this valuable art carried to a higher degree of perfection than it has hitherto ever attained. C.

Obſervations on the practice in the medical department of the Weſtminſter general diſpenſary: together with an arithmetical calculation of the comparative ſucceſs of various eſtabliſhments for the relief of the ſick. By order of the governors. 5 s. *Johnſon.* —— After a ſhort introduction, ſeaſoned with ſome very illiberal reflections on medical practice in general, Dr Millar, the writer of this pamphlet, gives a table exhibiting a view of the number of patients admitted during the courſe of a year at the Weſtminſter Diſpenſary, with their ſeveral diſeaſes, and the events; the totals under each head are as follows: Admitted 1207; Cured 954; Relieved 161; Went to hoſpitals and workhouſes, and tranſferred 22; Improper objects, and not likely to receive benefit 28; Diſeaſes too far advanced 27; Irregular 7; Dead 13. From this ſtate, the Doctor makes the following computation: That, deducting the Irregular, the Improper objects, and thoſe whoſe diſeaſes were too far advanced, the proportion of deaths is nearly as one to ninety-three. But, ſays he, this does not ſhew the practice ſo ſucceſsful as it really was; for the phyſician was abſent fourteen days in one month, in which three patients died. Omitting, therefore, this month, the proportion of deaths to admiſſions will be as one to an hundred and ten. This, accordingly, is the proportion he fixes upon in his comparative view of the ſucceſs of this inſtitution compared with ſeveral others. — It appears by ſubſequent tables, that of the patients comprehended under theſe claſſes, 26 in fact died, and the condition of 20 more was unknown. Yet theſe acknowledged deaths are not only diſallowed in the calculation, but, what is inexpreſſibly abſurd, (to call it by no worſe a name), they are actually ſet in oppoſition to the other deaths, ſerving to diminiſh their proportion, by being ſtill reckoned among the admiſſions. When, therefore, it is aſked, What became of the 1194 patients who are oppoſed to the 13 dead? it muſt be anſwered, That 26 of them are known to have died while yet on the books of the diſpenſary; that a conſiderable number were diſmiſſed, or ceaſed to apply when acknowledged to be paſt relief; and that a ſtill greater received only temporary relief in diſeaſes which were certainly ſpeedily to return, and to prove fatal! Without the leaſt intention to depreciate either the utility of the inſtitution, or the abilities of the phyſician who conducts it, we think ourſelves authoriſed, and even from our duty obliged, to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms our diſapprobation of ſuch a fallacious and diſingenuous mode of repreſentation. M.

An account of the diſeaſes moſt incident to children, from their birth till the age of puberty; with a ſucceſsful method of treating them. To which is added, An eſſay on nurſing. By George Armſtrong, M. D. phyſician to the diſpenſary. 3 s. ſewed. *Cadell.* —— As the greater part of the obſervations intended to be added, related to children who had paſſed the ſtage of infancy, Dr Armſtrong thought it proper to give the work a more general title than that of his former treatiſe. — To the directions for nurſing children, formerly publiſhed, Dr Armſtrong has now prefixed ſome general obſervations and precautions, relative to the management of them in the birth, ſo as to prevent their catching cold. He has alſo added a general account of the Diſpenſary for Infant Poor, which evidently appears to be an inſtitution of great advantage to the inhabitants of the metropolis, as well as to thoſe of the adjacent country. C.

A ſtrict and impartial inquiry into the cauſe of the death of the late William Scawen, Eſq; of Woodcote Lodge in Surry [xxxvii. 457.]. To which is added, an ac-

count

count of accidental poiſons to which families are expoſed, with their antidotes, under the following general heads, viz. ſtings and bites, vegetables, minerals, fumes and vapours. By Dr Ingram. 2 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Proves clearly, that Mr Scawen had not one of thoſe ſymptoms which muſt have appeared, if he had been poiſoned by corroſive ſublimate, and that the impoſſibility of poiſon having been given him is demonſtrable from the medical evidences againſt Miſs Butterfield. The author's account of poiſons, with their antidotes, annexed to this Inquiry, may be of great ſervice in private families, where other immediate advice cannot be obtained. C.

The nautical almanack and aſtronomical ephemeris, for the year 1778. Publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude. 3 s. 6 d. *Nourſe.* —— This volume, beſide the uſual tables and remarks, contains new tables of the ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter, tranſmitted to the Aſtronomer-Royal from their learned author Mr Wargentin at Stockholm, and corrected and improved from the tables of the ſame author annexed to M de la Lande's Aſtronomy. To which is added, a compariſon of the ſame, with obſervations made by different aſtronomers during the laſt thirteen years. M.

Obſervations on ancient caſtles. By Edward King, Eſq; Read at the Society of Antiquaries, in March and April 1766. *Bowyer and Nichols.* —— Men who have more learning than judgement, are too frequently led into error by the contemplation of ancient hiſtory: claſſical abſurdites are conſecrated by claſſical authority; and ſuch catholic opinions are not to be combated by the hereſy of modern reaſoners! M.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, Criticiſm, &c.

Letters on the beauties of Hagley, [the ſeat of Lord Lyttelton], Envil, [the ſeat of the Earl of Stamford], and the Leaſowes, [formerly the ſeat of Mr Shenſtone, at preſent of Edward Horne, Eſq;]. With critical remarks: and obſervations on the modern taſte in gardening. By Joſeph Heely, Eſq; 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Baldwin.* —— Painted in a lively and agreeable manner, and the deſcription interſperſed with obſervations which indicate ſenſibility and taſte. C.

Select orations of M. T. Cicero; tranſlated by Profeſſor Duncan, and interſperſed with a variety of notes, explanatory of the perſons, manners, and cuſtoms of the Romans; adapted to the Engliſh reader by Sir Charles Whitworth. 2 vols. 10 s. *Johnſon.* —— This tranſlation, with the original text and hiſtorical, critical, and explanatory notes, from preceding commentators, and particularly from Dr Middleton's Life of Cicero, was publiſhed in 1755.—The orations are, againſt Q. Cæcilius, for the Manilian Law, for Rabirius, four againſt Catiline, for Muræna, for Archias, for Coelius, againſt Piſo, for Milo, for Marcellus, for Ligarius, and the 1ſt, 2d, and 9th againſt Antony. C.

Introductory grammatical remarks on the Perſian language: with a vocabulary, Engliſh and Perſian: the ſpelling regulated by the Perſian character. By George Hadley, Eſq; formerly captain on the Bengal eſtabliſhment, and author of the Hindoſtan grammar and vocabulary. 7 s. 6 d. *Cadell.* —— Deſigned to facilitate the acquiſition of the Perſian language, by making a new arrangement of the general grammatical principles, and by giving a vocabulary of the moſt uſeful words. M.

An examination of the Latin accidence, for the uſe of young beginners, in a new method. 1 s. *Law.* —— Provides a complete courſe of queſtions proper to be aſked by maſters in examining their ſcholars in the ſeveral parts of the Latin accidence. M.

A letter to the Rev. Dr Percy concerning a new and claſſical edition of *Hiſtoria del valeroſo Cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha*, to be illuſtrated by annotations and extracts from the hiſtorians, poets, and romances of Spain and Italy, and other writers ancient and modern. By the Rev. John Bowle. 4to. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *White* —— Labours of this kind may ſerve to elucidate the manners of the times; therefore, ſucceſs attend you, good Mr Bowle! M.

A letter to George Hardinge, Eſq; on the ſubject of a paſſage in Mr Steevens's preface to his impreſſion of Shakeſpeare. 4to. 2 s. 6 d. *Kearſley.* —— A laboured, but not ill-written, attempt to prove, that Mr Steevens, who has decried Mr Capell's illuſtrations of Shakeſpeare, has, notwithſtanding, diſhonourably condeſcended to avail himſelf of the critical labours of this rival-editor. M.

A courſe of lectures on oratory and criticiſm. By Joſeph Prieſtley, LL. D. F. R. S. 10 s. 6 d. boards. *Johnſon.* —— Repeated attempts have been made by modern writers on the art of criticiſm, to carry it to a degree of refinement unknown to the ancients, by ſearching, in the conſtitution and principles of the human mind, for the cauſes of the great effects which are produced by oratorical and poetical compoſitions. The ancient critics contented themſelves with remarking, and diſtinguiſhing by proper appellations, the ſeveral forms of expreſſion and arrangement by which the orator and the poet accompliſh their reſpective ends, and laying down ſuch general obſervations and rules for good writing, as they were able to deduce from the models which were before them. Ariſtotle, Cicero, and Quintilian, furniſhed the world with obſervations

and

and precepts, which have been the groundwork of all the inſtitutes of criticiſm which later times have produced: but they did not enter into the examination of the ſeveral powers and principles of human nature, with the particular deſign of tracing out the cauſes of thoſe ſtrong impreſſions which rhetoric and poetry are capable of producing. This was a path of ſpeculation which modern critics found almoſt untrodden, and which ſeveral of them have purſued with reputation.

Lord Kames, who was one of the firſt, and of the moſt ſucceſsful adventurers in this walk, traced up the effects of the fine arts, and particularly oratory and poetry, to ſeveral diſtinct principles in the human mind; and, with great penetration and judgement, obſerved, and pointed out, the connection between the former and the latter [xxiv. 537.]. Dr Prieſtley, apprehending that the ſubject would receive new light, by referring the ſeveral principles of which Lord Kames treats, to one common ſource, the aſſociation of ideas, and by explaining the chief facts relating to the influence of oratory and poetry from this principle, here offers to the public a new theory of criticiſm, grounded on Dr Hartley's general theory of human nature. This new theory is interwoven with a large collection of valuable materials on the ſubjects of oratory and criticiſm, which the author has, with his uſual induſtry and judgement, compiled, and digeſted into the form of a courſe of lectures, read in the academy at Warrington in the year 1762.

As the author profeſſedly deſigns this work as a ſuccinct and ſyſtematical view of the obſervations of others (interſperſed with original obſervations of his own) on criticiſm and oratory, it were to be wiſhed that he had poſtponed the publication till he could have found leiſure to enrich it with many original and important ideas, from ſeveral valuable works of criticiſm, which have appeared ſince theſe lectures were written: his ready pen would eaſily have collected theſe additional materials, and diſpoſed them in their proper places.

The general heads on which Dr Prieſtley propoſes, in theſe lectures, to treat, are Recollection, Method, Style, and Elocution.

Though theſe lectures do not appear to us to have ſo much claim to originality as moſt of Dr Prieſtley's other performances, we cannot but recommend them to young perſons, as a valuable ſummary of the moſt important ideas on the ſubjects of oratory and criticiſm, ſelected with judgement, well arranged, and expreſſed with great perſpicuity.

Before we take our leave of this work, we ſhall hazard a general obſervation, concerning the propriety of reſting the art of criticiſm, on the ground of metaphyſical ſpeculations upon the powers and principles of the human mind. It appears to us, that the province of criticiſm being to form a judgement concerning the aptitude of the means which a writer or ſpeaker employs to produce the impreſſions he intends, all that is immediately requiſite, in order to qualify a man for performing the office of a critic, is, that he underſtands the language by which the ſeveral emotions and paſſions of the human heart are expreſſed and excited, and that he has himſelf a vivid perception of the impreſſions made by works of genius. The former is neceſſary to direct his judgement concerning the merits of a work, and the latter to enable him clearly and forcibly to communicate his ideas of its beauties or faults. Without a good taſte, that is, without that quick perception and nice diſcernment of excellencies or defects in works of nature or art, which is the offspring of natural ſenſibility, united to a confirmed habit of attention to objects of criticiſm, though a man may be a profound metaphyſician, he cannot be a good critic. Numerous examples of what is proper, graceful, beautiful, pathetic, or ſublime, in compoſition, accompanied with ſuch remarks on the ſeveral circumſtances which concur to produce the impreſſions intended by the writer, as may ſerve to direct and fix the attention of the reader, and conſequently intereſt his feelings, appear to us much more likely to form a true critical taſte, than the moſt accurate philoſophical inveſtigation of the cauſes of the feelings excited by the productions of genius. On theſe grounds we cannot but conclude, that the art of criticiſm would be more ſucceſsfully, as well as more agreeably, taught, by lively exhibitions of the beauties and defects of compoſition, than by profound ſpeculations on the powers and operations of the human mind. M.

Entertainment.

The child of misfortune; or, The hiſtory of Mrs Gilbert. By Mr Thiſtlethwaite. 2 vols. 6 s. *Murray.* —— We obſerve in this novel a fertility of invention, and command of language, which raiſe it above the common run of theſe productions. M.

The hiſtory of Amelia Harcourt, and Louiſa Darlington. 2 vols. 6 s. *Gardner.* —— An inſipid tale, without invention, fancy, or ſentiment. M.

The hiſtory of Philario and Clementina. 2 vols. 6 s. *Law.* —— Too ſtupid and vulgar for particular criticiſm. M.

Modern ſeduction; or, Innocence betrayed: conſiſting of ſeveral hiſtories of the principal Magdalens received into that charity ſince its eſtabliſhment. By the author of Lady Louiſa Stroud. 2 vols. 6 s. *Noble.* —— We

—We muſt do the writer of theſe tales the juſtice to ſay, that he has not only offered no inſult to delicacy, but has avoided that kind of deſcription, which, under the maſk of refinement and elegance, moſt effectually miniſters fuel to illicit paſſion. The ſeveral narratives are related in an eaſy and agreeable manner, and with a conſiderable variety of incident and character. M.

The Repoſitory: a ſelect collection of fugitive pieces of wit and humour, in proſe and verſe. By the moſt eminent writers. 2 vols. 6 s. ſewed. *Dilly.*

The Excurſion. By Mrs Brooke. 2 vols. 5 s. ſewed. *Cadell.*——There is that delicacy of ſatire, that livelineſs of imagination, that warmth of expreſſion, that beautiful variety of colouring, in this performance, which diſtinguiſh the former publications of this agreeable writer. C.

A dialogue in the ſhades, between an unfortunate divine and a Welſh member of parliament, lately deceaſed. 1 s. *Bew.*——The Welſh Member refers to the late Mr Charles Price; a man of a pleaſant but licentious humour and diſpoſition, both in life and converſation. His picture is here well drawn,—with this ſevere reflection,—that "an agreeable, witty, good humoured libertine, is one of the moſt dangerous characters to be found in human ſociety; and is the ſource of more evil to mankind, than an hundred ſerious argumentative ſceptics, &c." Dr Dodd's character too, as a declaimer, is well ſupported; and to him the ſenſible author (who follows Lucian, Fenelon, Lyttelton, &c. with no very unequal ſteps) has been leſs unfavourable than to the other interlocutor. M.

Thoughtleſs Ward. A novel. By a lady. 3 s. ſewed. *Lowndes.*——An attempt to repreſent the ill conſequences of modern marriages, which owe their origin to motives of intereſt, where the heart has no concern. C.

The champion of Virtue. 3 s. ſewed. *Robinſon.*—— This author excludes whatever is marked with glaring improbability in the machinery of that famous romance called, *The Caſtle of Otranto*, but admits extraordinary dreams, and the agency of ghoſts. By the help of theſe, he ſucceeds to captivate the attention of his readers; and the ſtory being well contrived, agreeably told, and not very long, may be ranked among thoſe which afford a tolerable degree of amuſement, without any dangerous tendency. C.

The mutability of human life; or, Memoirs of Adelaide, Marchioneſs of Melville. 3 vols. 7 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Bew.*—— Improbable events in vulgar language. C.

Miſcellanies.

Four diſcourſes tranſlated from the Spaniſh of Feyjoo. 3 s. *Becket.* —— The deſign of theſe diſcourſes is, to refute ſuch opinions as may be ranked under the name of vulgar errors. The firſt which he inveſtigates is the common maxim, *Vox populi vox Dei*, or, "The voice of the people is the voice of God." The ſecond diſcourſe is on Virtue and Vice. The author expoſes the fallacy of the opinion, that the former is marked with the character of aſperity, and the other with that of being generally grateful to human ſentiment. The ſubject of the third is exalted and humble fortune. The laſt treats of the moſt refined policy. The author reprobates the doctrine of Machiavel, That, in the application of temporal means, the appearance or ſemblance of virtue is uſeful, while virtue itſelf is always an obſtacle to ſucceſs. Theſe diſcourſes are diſtinguiſhed by a ſtrain of candid and unprejudiced reaſoning, occaſionally illuſtrated with appoſite anecdotes from hiſtory. The author's ſentiments concur with the dictates of the moſt liberal philoſophy; and while he directs his arguments towards the refutation of error, he enforces the practice of virtue. C.

Plays and Poetry.

Plays and poems, written by T. Smollet, M. D. with memoirs of the life and writings of the author. 4 s. *Evans.*——The genius of Dr Smollet was of no inconſiderable character. He was in poſſeſſion of humour, of a peculiar kind of fancy, of a talent for the deſcription of life and mannners, in which he had no cotemporary equal, except Harry Fielding — But he beheld his powers in a light which deceived him. He was capable of delineating the individual object with an happineſs, in a ſecondary degree, his own. But when he aimed at bringing his characters into the buſineſs of the ſtage, and creating a dramatic ſeries of events, his genius, or, at leaſt, his judgement, failed him. Nothing can be more undramatical than his Regicide, and his Reprifal, the former a tragedy, the latter a comedy, written profeſſedly for the theatre. The Poems on occaſional ſubjects, here preſented to the public, are marked with the different diſpoſitions which muſt have prevailed at different times of his life: They have enthuſiaſm, and ſome of them are even elegant; but they are unequal, and incorrect. M.

An eſſay on the character of Hamlet, as performed by Mr Henderſon, at the theatre-royal in the Haymarket. 1 s. *Flexney* —— The commendations beſtowed on Mr Henderſon in this pamphlet, are no weak teſtimonies of his ſucceſs; for a long time has elapſed ſince the appearance of any actor who could intitle himſelf to the notice of ſo able and ſo judicious a writer. C.

The Apparition; or, Dr Dodd's laſt legacy. Addreſſed to Lord ——. 1 s.

Bell, in Bell Yard. —— The Apparition appears to Lord S. and gives him a curtain-lecture; but it ſeems to be the lecture of an old woman. C.

Modern refinement: a ſatire. 1 s. *Willie.* —— A tolerable deſcription of the following characters: Flirtario, a fop of the ton; Avaro, a ſplendid, oſtentatious niggard; Lady Rout, Pompoſo, Sir Jaſper Five-bar, Squire Dilettanti, and Lord Feignworthy. C.

A new poetical tranſlation of all the odes of Horace. 6 s. ſewed. *Johnſon.* —— This adventrous bard ſets out on his poetical tour with all the pomp and parade of Hudibras or Don Quixote. C.

An epiſtle to Dr Shebbeare; to which is added, An ode to Sir Fletcher Norton. By Malcolm Macgreggor, of Knightſbridge, Eſq; author of the Heroic Epiſtle to Sir William Chambers, &c. 1 s. 6 d. *Almon.*

This piece is undoubtedly the production of the author of the Heroic Epiſtle. There is in both the ſame ſmoothneſs of numbers and energy of expreſſion, the ſame ſportive irony, the ſame keenneſs and delicacy of ſatire.—— The author introduces himſelf to the hero of his poem with this pompous aſpiration.

"O for a thouſand tongues! and every tongue
Like Johnſon's, arm'd with words of ſix feet long,
In multitudinous vociferation
To panegyricize this glorious nation,
Whoſe liberty reſults from her taxation.
O for that paſſive, penſionary ſpirit,
That by its proſtitution proves its merit!
That reſts on right divine all regal claims,
And gives to George whate'er it gave to James:
Then ſhould my Tory numbers, old Shebbeare,
Tickle the tatter'd fragment of thy ear!
Then all that once was virtuous, wiſe, or brave,
That quell'd a tyrant, that abhor'd a ſlave,
Then Sydney's, Ruſſel's patriot fame ſhould fall,
Beſmear'd with mire, like black Dalrymple's gall [xxxiii. 204. 692.];
Then, like thy proſe, ſhould my felonious verſe
Tear each immortal plume from Naſſau's hearſe;
That modern monarchs, in that plumage gay,
Might ſtare and ſtrut, the peacocks of a day.
But I, like Anſty, feel myſelf unfit
To run, with hollow ſpeed, two heats of wit."

The Ode to Sir Fletcher Norton is an imitation of Horace's Ode to Cenſorinus, *Deparum paterat*, &c. The circumſtance which gave occaſion to this humorous production, is intimated in the following lines.

"Muſe! were we rich in land, or ſtocks,
We'd ſend Sir Fletcher a gold box; [329.]
Who lately, to the world's ſurpriſe,
Adviſ'd his ſovereign to be wiſe. [298.]
The zeal of cits ſhou'd ne'er ſurpaſs us;
We'd make him Speaker of Parnaſſus."

There is an air of pleaſantry and good-humour in this writer, which excites the ſmile of approbation, notwithſtanding he ſometimes ventures with too much freedom into the *ſanctum ſanctorum* of St James's. C.

EDINBURGH.

An account of ſome remarkable ancient ruins, lately diſcovered in the highlands, and northern parts of Scotland. In a ſeries of letters to G. C. M. Eſq; By John Williams Mineral Engineer. 2 s. ſewed. *Creech.* —— Preſixed are a letter from the author to Lord Kames, with his Lordſhip's anſwer.—"Your diſcovery (ſays my Lord) of buildings being cemented by means of fire, is a curious fact, that ought to make a figure in the hiſtory of arts."

An eſſay concerning human underſtanding. Written by John Locke, Eſq; A new edition. 3 vols. 12mo. [Firſt publiſhed in 1689.] 9 s. *Dickſon* and *Elliot.*

An antidote againſt a new hereſy, concerning the true Sonſhip of Jeſus Chriſt. A ſermon from John ix. 35. With ſome enlargements and explanatory notes. Alſo, An Appendix, concerning the wonderful theory of animalcular generation, as lately brought in, by a clergyman of the church of Scotland, for the proper ground of the fundamental article of the Chriſtian religion! By Adam Gib, miniſter at Edinburgh. 4 d. *Gray, Bell, &c.* —— This ſermon is intended as a refutation of the doctrine contained in a book, intitled, *The true Sonſhip of Chriſt inveſtigated*, &c. [xxxviii. 658.], which Mr Gib ſays is known to be written by Mr William Dalgleiſh, miniſter at Peebles.

The Eternal Sonſhip of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt proven and vindicated: in oppoſition to a book, intitled, *The true Sonſhip of Chriſt inveſtigated*, &c. By John Baxter, weaver in Kirkland-hill. 4 d.

The ſucceſs of the firſt publiſhers of the goſpel a proof of its truth. A ſermon [from 1 Cor. i. 25.] preached before the ſociety in Scotland for propogating Chriſtian knowledge, June 6. 1777. By George Campbell, D. D. Principal of Mariſchal college, Aberdeen. To which are annexed, The eſtabliſhment of the Society's ſchools for the year commencing May 1. 1777. An account of the proceedings of the Society ſince May 1774, Schedule of donations received ſince the year 1774, &c. 1 s. 6 d. *Creech.*

CALEDONIAN MERCURY, *July* 7. 12. 16.

SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 3.

I Was extremely pleaſed at the ſight exhibited lately in this city, at the proceſſion for laying the foundation-ſtone of a New High School [332.]. Every thing was conducted with the greateſt propriety, and an account given of it in the public papers; where, indeed, I was not a little ſurpriſed to find the following Latin Inſcription.

(1) Ex cura poſteritatis,
Ut Literæ Humaniores,
(2) Virtuſque illa quæ olim in gente Romana
enituit,
Diu a (3) Juventute Scotiæ colantur;
(4) HÆC SCHOLA,
Munificentia publica,
(5) Quam optime (6) reficitur.
Sub (7) auſpiciis
Joannis Dalrymple Conſulis,
Nec non
Senatus Edinenſis,
Primum lapidem poſuit
GULIELMUS FORBES, (8) Eq. Aur.
In Architecton. Scot. rep. Curio Max.
A. S. H.
1777.
Æræ Architectonicæ
5777.

(1) Out of regard to poſterity. — Like the *prima cura* of a ſchool-boy.

(2) What has *virtus Romana* to do with learning? Are all theſe boys to be bred ſoldiers?

(3) *Juventus Scotiæ* not applicable to boys learning the elements of language.

(4) *Hæc Schola.* To complete the ridicule of this line, nothing is wanting but *alta* to denote the High School.

(5) *Quam optime* not a common expreſſion. *Quam*, with the word *poſſum* following, or for *valeo*, is properly joined to a ſuperlative; but in this ſenſe rarely, and not to be imitated; though Salluſt and Varro, who affect certain ways of ſpeaking, have *quam peſſime*, and *quam pauciſſimos*.

(6) *Reficitur* does not anſwer preciſely to the idea of a new ſchool. *Quam optime reficitur*, a poor expreſſion, can mean no more than the old ſchool repaired.

(7) *Auſpiciis*, in the Roman idiom, applicable to one man, or one community, cannot admit of a *nec non*.

(8) The expreſſion *Eques Auratus*, applied to Sir William Forbes, is wildly erroneous; for it denotes the Knight Bachelor, and Sir William is a Knight Baronet; an order of Knighthood leſs ancient, and altogether different. The expreſſion for him is *Eques Baronettus*. This diſtinction is known to every common herald. And if, in a future period, the inſcription in queſtion ſhould be dug up, and examined, it will be a ſtriking evidence of the poſition Dr Johnſon, that, in this age, there are ſcholars in Scotland. Such is the favour th this country will owe to the author of this m ſerable production!

Our neighbours will be aſtoniſhed to ſ from this country ſuch a ſpecimen of o Latinity, where there are neither languag compoſition, or ſenſe. The public, fur ly, had a title to expect, that greater a tention would be paid to their generoſity and the maſters would, no doubt, exe themſelves on this extraordinary occaſio The honour of the country requires, th the author and publiſhers of the above ſha be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour law, and that the following one ſhould b now publiſhed.

In gratiam ſæculi præſentis et poſteri,
Quia maxime reipublicæ intereſt
Ut adoleſcentes noſtri
Literis Humanioribus
Rite inſtituantur;
Templum Muſis ſacrum,
Curante civitate Edinburgena,
Sub auſpiciis
Joannis Dalrymple iterum Conſulis,
Denuo ſurgit,
Munificentia publica,
Antiquo amplius et commodius.
Primum lapidem poſuit
GULIELMUS FORBES Eques Baronettus,
In Architecton. Scotiæ rep.
Curio Maximus,
Kalendis Juliis
A. S. H.
1777.
Æræ Architectonicæ
5777.

[In the ſubſequent Mercury, the Maſters the High School diſclaim any concern in the i ſcription, "having neither ſeen nor heard it till it appeared in the news-papers."]

SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 9.

IN your paper of Monday the 7th of J ly, I was ſurpriſed to find a perſon wh can write not inelegant Latin, falling int ſuch miſtakes in his criticiſm upon a la inſcription. It is indeed extraordinary, th a critic, who cenſures productions in dead language, ſhould fail in point of p rity in his mother tongue. In the ſpecim to which he refers, he declares, "the *are* neither language, compoſition, or ſenſe

In his firſt remark, he ſtyles the phraſe *poſteritatis*, the *prima cura* of a ſchool-boy.

Tac. Hiſt. l. 1. *c.* 1. Ita neutris *cura poſterita*
Ovid. Triſt. l. 5. *c.* 8. *Curamque* futuri nomin
Cic. l. de am. c. 4. Notam *poſteritati* fore.
Cic. Tuſ. Quæſt. l. 1. *c.* 15. Optimus quiſque *ſteritati* ſerviat.

In his ſecond remark, he aſſerts, that the *virtus* quæ olim in gente Romana enituit," is nothing to do with *learning*. Every one who wiſhes well to this country, it is hoped, will differ from the critic in this very ſingular opinion. Fortitude, public affection, and a generous love of liberty, are comprehended in the ſentiment expreſſed; and *virtus* is defined by Cicero,

Animi habitus naturæ conſentaneus.

Cic. pro Mur. 23. Aliis ego te *virtutibus, continentiæ, gravitatis, juſtitiæ, fidei, et cæteris omnibus* imper digniſſimum judicavi.

In his third remark, he aſſerts, that the term *juventus* is not applicable to boys learning the elements of language." If he denies that this term denotes the youth of the nation in general, he muſt certainly allow, that the firſt principles only of polite learning and virtue can be inſtilled into the minds of boys at ſchool, and that it is there the *juventus* muſt have received the capacity of making that improvement in both, which is honourable for themſelves and for their country.

In his fourth remark, the wit intended by his introducing the word *alta* requires no anſwer. That the term *fabula* was applied by the Romans to the building in which any art was publicly taught, is evident.

Cic. 2. de Off. Commodius a quibuſdam ad meridium janum ſedentibus, quam ab ullis philoſophis ulla in *fabula* diſputatur.

In his fifth remark, he affirms, that *quam optime* is not a common expreſſion, and that *quam* joined to a ſuperlative requires *poſſum* to follow, or muſt ſtand for *valde*.

Cic. Ep. ad fam. l. 16. *e.* 6. Ut Criſpius quam maximas, quam primum, quam ſæpiſſime, gratias agat.

Tac. Ann. 15. 74. Ut templum quam maturrime poneretur.

In his ſixth remark, he aſſerts, that *reficio* has properly no other meaning but *to repair*. Tho' we were to allow the truth of his remark, yet as, in the preſent caſe, ground and materials formerly uſed will be again employed, the word *reficio* is not improper. The verb *reficio*, however, does, in the active voice, ſignify to *make anew*, to *create again*; and, in the paſſive, to *be made anew*, to *be created again*.

Cic. pro Plan. 47. Neque hoc liberis noſtris interdicendum eſt, ne obſervent tribules ſuos, ne delegant, ne *reficere* neceſſariis ſuis ſuam tribum poſſint.

Nep. in Timol. Fana deleta *reſecit*.

Cic. de Am. 25. De Tribunis plebis *reſtituendis*.

Lucret. l. 1. *v.* 557. Nam quidvis citius *diſſolvi*
pone videmus
Quam turſus *reſici*.

In his ſeventh remark, he affirms, that the word *auſpiciis* is applicable to one perſon or to one community only. This is the caſe in general, but not always. The unity ordinarily implied in the patron to whom *auſpiciis* is applied, is ſometimes loſt in an accidental connection betwixt two or more patrons.

Communem hunc ergo populum paribuſque regamus
Auſpiciis. VIRG. Æn. l. 4. v. 102.

The connection of the patrons, Æneas and Dido, is here contingent, and taken for granted; and their plurality appears in the word *paribus*, as equality is the attribute of more ſubjects than one, which muſt co-exiſt.

The *Conſul* and the *Senatus* are in one view different, but both form *one* Council, and are the patrons of *one* ſchool.

In his laſt remark, he blames the application made of the words *Eques Auratus*, and ſubſtitutes *Eques Baronettus*. In oppoſition to this, it is affirmed, that what the critic is pleaſed to attribute to ignorance, proceeded from deſign; that the language which bears the ſtamp of claſſical authority was preferred to the uncouth ſtyle of Heralds; that the phraſe *Eques Auratus* uſed by Livy, is expreſſive of the dignity, and refers to the badges of Knights; and that the application of *Conſul* to the Provoſt is in no degree more juſtifiable than the application of *Eques Auratus* to the Knight.

Upon the unknown critic's own performance no remarks are offered. Simplicity and conciſeneſs were required in the inſcription adopted; and whether theſe qualities are moſt conſpicuous in the one or in the other, the public is left to judge.

SIR, *Edinburgh, July* 10.

AFter ſeveral days of mature thought, there appears a vindication of the unfortunate Inſcription, which is almoſt equal to it in abſurdity.

It begins with a ſpecimen of the Author's ſkill in the Engliſh language, which is of a piece with his Latin performance. This expreſſion of the Remarker on the Inſcription is found fault with: "There *are* neither language, compoſition, or ſenſe. It happens, however, unluckily, that the phraſe is not only grammatical, but elegant. Here is an example, and an authority:

There *are*, I ſcarce can think it, but am told
There *are*, to whom my Satires ſeem too bold.
POPE.

1. That *cura poſteritatis* are two Latin words, is a matter which required no proof from Tacitus, Ovid, or Cicero. The melegancy obſerved was the expreſſion *Ex cura poſteritatis*; a form of language ſo childiſh and mean, that no excuſe can be made for it.

2. *Virtus quæ olim in gente Romana enituit.* The opinion of the Remarker, even by the Author's own explication, is not very *ſingular*; unleſs, indeed, it be the chief meaning of this High School to teach *fortitude*, or the art of *bickering*. Cicero's definition is nothing to the ſubject in queſtion; and *virtus* in the plural, when particular qualities are expreſſed to qua-

lity

lify the meaning, is highly proper; but in this condition it has no reference to the preſent queſtion.

3. The word *juventus* is not applicable to boys learning the elements of language; and, while the Author ſeems ſenſible of this, he forgets that *juventus Scotiæ* will not apply to the boys educated at the High School. Are there no other ſchools for our youth?

4. The word *alta*, ſays the Author, applied to *hac Schola*, requires no anſwer. It is very true. It does not. The meaning and the ridicule are equally obvious.

5. *Quam optime* is not a common expreſſion. That this is true, the Author himſelf muſt acknowledge, as he has been conſulting Mr Ruddiman's Larger Grammar, and has produced, though untairly, the very example held out by that great grammarian. *Cic. Fam.* 13. 6. Ut Criſpius quam maximas, quam primum, quam ſæpiſſime gratias agat. The addition of Ruddiman is, "*Quam* pro *valde* ſuperlativis elegantiſſime adjungitur."

6. The Author makes the Remarker obſerve, that *reficio* has properly no other meaning but *to repair*. This aſſertion, however, is not made by the Remarker. The words are, "*reficitur* does not anſwer preciſely to the idea of a *new* ſchool." And the examples againſt this opinion held out by the Author, prove nothing; and in an Inſcription there ought to be no ambiguity.

7. The word *auſpiciis*, ſays the Remarker, is, properly, applicable only to one perſon, or to one community. This, ſays the Author, is the caſe in general, but not always; and he quotes *paribus auſpiciis* in Virgil, which is directly contrary to what theſe words are brought to prove. Livy, 28. 9. tells us, that the Conſuls, whoſe authority was equal, had the *auſpices* day about; "Eo die, quo pugnatum eſſet, auſpicium ejus fuiſſet;" and Servius explains the paſſage in Virgil, by obſerving, that Æneas and Dido were to have equal power by turns:

Communem hunc ergo populum, *paribuſque* regamus
Auſpiciis. VIRG. ÆN. iv. 102.

So that the futile and affected jargon of the Author, "The connection of the patrons is here contingent, and equality is the attribute of more ſubjects than one, which muſt co-exiſt," is ridiculous in the extreme.

8. The Author affects to know, that *Eques Auratus* means the Knight Bachelor; that *Eques Baronettus* means the Knight Baronet; and that Sir William Forbes is, in fact, not a Knight Bachelor, but a Knight Baronet: Yet he applies to Sir William the *Eques Auratus*, and not the *Eques Baronettus*. He involves himſelf in a confuſion of ideas, and willingly ſubſtitutes one order of Knighthood for another; and all this, becauſe, he ſays, that *Eques Auratus* is in Livy. The phraſe *Milites Aurati* occurs in Livy, 9. 40. But what does it there ſignify? Nothing more than ſoldiers with gilded arms. *This*, ſays he, *is expreſſive of the dignity, and refers to the badges of Knights.* I fancy he muſt mean the new gold medal! What a profanation of the Roman Hiſtorian! He might as well have called them "Equites *aurei* Velleris."

Upon the whole: *Simplicity and conciſeneſs were required in the Inſcription adopted; and whether theſe qualities are moſt conſpicuous in the one or in the other, the public is left to judge.*

Mrs ABINGTON's *Valedictory Addreſs, delivered on the Edinburgh Theatre, Aug* 4. 1777.

WIthin theſe walls begirt with claſſic ground,
Intent to pleaſe, I've trod the ample round
Of many a various act: One ſcene remains,
In which my ſoul no mimic part ſuſtains.
In my own character I now appear;
The genuine language of my heart you hear;
A conſcious heart, that will not let me go
'Till I have own'd the mighty debt I owe:
Poor ev'n in thanks,—I have no other way;—
The gen'rous know, to *feel* is to repay.
Alone, a ſtranger, to this land I came,
Allur'd, tho' aw'd, by Caledonian fame,
My foremoſt with one laurel leaf to gain
From this bright field, where wit and beauty reign.
More than indulgent, with a partial hand
You have beſtow'd what I durſt not demand;
Judg'd my fond claim by hoſpitable laws,
And crown'd me with unmerited applauſe.
It has been ſaid, the children of the Scene,
Taught by their trade, ſpeak what they do not mean;
And, as from place to place they careleſs range,
Cameleon like, their tranſient colour change:
But fix'd the colour of my mind remains,
For gratitude ingrain'd admits no ſtains;
Nor ſhall the dear remembrance ere decay,
'Till time has worn *the mind itſelf* away.

SONNET on WARTON's POEMS.
In imitation of SPENSER.

METhought I ſaw the grave where heavenly GRAY,
Mantled in black oblivion, calmly ſlept;
O'er the damp turf in deepeſt ſorrow lay
The Muſe, and her immortal minion wept:
In vain, from Harewood's tangled allies wild,
Devonia's virgins breath'd the choral ſong;
In vain, from Mona's precipices pil'd,
Hoar Mador's harp its thrilling echo rung,—
When, ſudden ſtealing o'er the welkin wide,
New magic ſtrains were heard from Iſis' verge,
The mourning maid forgot her funeral dirge,
And ſmiling ſweet, as erſt, with conſcious pride,
Preſs'd from her auburn hair the nightly dew,
And trimm'd her wreath of hyacinth anew.

BRIDGE.

BRIDGEWATER's CANAL.

From the NORTHERN TOUR.

TO Art's domains now let us bend our way,
And with surprise her wond'rous works survey;
Sure such a work was never form'd by man;
How vast an enterprise! how bold a plan!
In yonder fam'd canal, my friend, we find
Illustrious proof of a most princely mind;
Proof too of what, if wealth and pow'r protect,
The force of human genius can effect.
To cut a mere canal—may soon be done;
Find but the level, and the prize is won.
But here Imperial Nature sternly low'rs,
Resolv'd to try th' extent of mortal pow'rs.
A river wide and deep, with rapid force
Across the destin'd channel takes its course.
What could be done?—for who would madly dare
T' attempt a work where reason might despair.
Thus would have argued all those servile tools
Who poorly act by mere mechanic rules.
Thy genius, Brindley, took a nobler flight,
Nor could such obstacles thy mind affright.
The work's continued,—wonderful to tell,
O'er the brisk Irvell flows the slow canal
In marly channels; nor does this aqueduct
The river's navigation here obstruct.
How singular, how strange a prospect we command
As on this wat'ry bridge's edge we stand!
Whilst by our side the barges gently glide,
Beneath are vessels sailing with the tide.
Description cease!—for all that I can say,
A just idea never can convey
Of this vast work, which praise shall ever claim,
And give to Bridgewater eternal fame.
Whilst I the wonders of this work unfold,
The greatest wonder yet remains untold:
Nor solid rocks nor rivers can controul
The pow'rful energy of th' aspiring soul.
To Worsley's pits the channel forward goes,
And thro' the sever'd rock the water flows.
Now we ascend the barge, and onward move,
The subterraneous joys of life to prove.
Oh what a dreadful gloom! how damp the air!
The sullen water seems to stagnate here:
This novel station to my mem'ry brought
The classic fables we're so early taught;
The old mythology we learn at school,
Old Charon's ferry and the Stygian pool.
Now we had long proceeded on our way,
And long had mourn'd the loss of chearful day;
At length arriv'd, the destin'd port we gain,
And the with'd object of our voyage attain.
In yon recess the coal spreads all around
A gloom most horrid; darkness most profound:
All things are hid in universal night,
Save where yon candle gives a glimm'ring light
To those poor wretches, in this dismal bed
Who pant and toil, yet hardly earn their bread.
Ye discontented mortals, look this way;
This livid, miserable race survey:
Lost to the joys which light and air can give;
Doom'd amidst darkness visible to live,
Then, if ye can, deplore your own sad state,
And murmur at the harsh decrees of Fate.
Go, rather bless your lot, too kindly giv'n,
And rail no more at Providence and Heav'n.
Enough of darkness,—now on bolder wing
To realms of light ascending, will I sing.
Hail, Sun! with joy I feel thy cheering ray;
With joy once more behold the gladsome day.

On the death of the Duchess of Queensberry.

"FAir KITTY, beautiful and young,"
When "wild as colt untam'd,"
Inspir'd the Muse,—and Prior sung,
By KITTY's charms inflam'd.

Fair KITTY then, in future time,
When QUEENSBERRY's arms she grac'd,
Befriended still the sons of rhyme,
And shew'd superior taste.

Fair Patroness of GAY she shone,
Of every bard delight:
But KITTY's charms are lost and gone,
And sunk in endless night.

Yet KITTY's virtues soar on high,
To realms of endless joy,
While all her worth beneath the sky,
Shall British bards employ.

EXTEMPORE, *on Miss L——'s bonnet falling off, the other day, just as the sun was entering behind a cloud.*

THE curtain fall'n from *Stella's* eyes,
SOL hides his face for shame;
And, swift, withdraws *his* fainter rays,
Aw'd by *her* brighter beam.

EXTEMPORE, *on a lady's insisting to know how much had been paid for a watch-chain, procured for her, at her own desire, by the author.*

ASK me not what the trinket cost;—
It is enough, if I can boast,
That you, whose fetters bind each swain,
Vouchsafe yourself — to wear my chain.

On the Chevalier D'EON. *Extempore.*

A Prodigy! this Chevalier,
A most unrivall'd peerless peer
Is surely Monsieur D'EON;
In arts of peace and war renown'd,
As well as politics profound,
And brave as *Cœur de Leon.*

In vain may Time his page explore,
To find a precedent of yore,
As yet outdone by no man;
Let Britain boast her warlike sons,
Or Asia of her Amazons,
While France can boast a woman.

Both sexes admiration thou,
A female and a manly brow,
At once so oddly met;
Say, can ye sages yet decide,
Which best, or both, can D'Eon guide,
The camp or cabinet?

T. S.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA. [381.]

"*Peterſburg, July* 18. The King of Sweden left Peterhoff on Wedneſday laſt in the evening, and embarked at Oranienbaum about eight o'clock on his return to Stockholm. Her Imperial Majeſty being appriſed of his departure, (for his Swediſh Majeſty did not take a formal leave of the Empreſs), wrote a letter of compliment, and ſent it after the King of Sweden, together with a peliſſe of black fox-ſkin of the value of 30,000 roubles, by M. Soritz, one of her Imperial Majeſty's adjutants; whom his Swediſh Majeſty inveſted on the ſpot with the order of the Sword." *Lond. gaz.*

UNITED PROVINCES. [216.]

"*Amſterdam, Aug.* 6. Authentic advices received here from Gibraltar inform us, that the peace between the States-General and the Emperor of Morocco was happily concluded, on the 29th of June laſt, at Salee; in conſequence of which, his Mooriſh Majeſty has diſpatched Don Manuel de Pontes to Gibraltar, to carry this agreeable news to Rear-Admiral Piſhot; and to announce to him, at the ſame time, that the Emperor has given order, that all the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes who were ſlaves in his dominions, ſhould be imbarked on board the ſhip of Capt. Meyer, to be carried to Gibraltar."

The following is ſaid to be a tranſlation of a letter from Lord Suffolk to the Count de Welderen, Dutch miniſter at London.

"*St James's, April* 10. 1777.

THE King having taken cogniſance of the memorial you addreſſed to his Majeſty on the 26th ult. [215.], in conſequence of the orders you had received from their High Mightineſſes, orders me to aſſure you, that his Majeſty accepts it with ſatisfaction: — at the ſame time, that he cannot perceive that the memorial preſented by his ambaſſador to the States-General of the United Provinces the 21ſt of February [214.], contained any thing contrary to what ought to take place between ſovereigns and independent powers in the weighty circumſtances in queſtion.

His Majeſty was the more ſenſibly affected with the affair which conſtituted the principal ſubject of the complaint, becauſe it was occaſioned by the indecent proceedings of a governor in the ſervice of a neighbour, who has been united for ſo long a time with his Majeſty, by the bands of good harmony and mutual affection.

His Majeſty has heard with pleaſure, that their High Mightineſſes have fulfilled his expectation; that they have recalled their governor; that the inſult is diſavowed; and that orders are diſpatched to the governors and commanders of the colonies of their High Mightineſſes in the Weſt Indies, to obſerve ſtrictly the placards and orders againſt the exportation of military ſtores to his Majeſty's colonies in America actually in rebellion; and being perſuaded, that their High Mightineſſes will watch over the punctual execution of their ordinances, with pleaſure puts an end to all cauſe of vexation that the conſequences of the offenſive conduct of the Governor of St Euſtatia might have given them."

FRANCE. [382.]

"*Verſailles, July* 26. The Viſcount de Carbonnieres has had the honour to preſent to the King a linx. This rare animal, whoſe ſpecies was thought to be loſt in Europe, was found in the Pyrennees, following its dam, who had been ſhot at by a peaſant, but eſcaped. The young one, which was but eight or ten days old, fell into the hands of the chaſſeur, who ſold it to the Viſcount de Carbonnieres about eight months ago. This animal perfectly anſwers the deſcription given of that creature by the Count de Buffon, in his Natural Hiſtory. It was ſent to the menagerie by order of his Majeſty."

According to a letter from France, dated March 29. Capt. Wickes of the Repriſal American privateer, had ſold five Britiſh prizes, with permiſſion of the admiralty, for 150,000 livres, and had purchaſed a French frigate of 32 guns, which he was fitting out at Nantz to cruiſe againſt the Engliſh.

The Prince of Orange packet-boat, Capt. Storer, from Harwich to Helvoet, was taken by an American privateer, Capt. Guſtavus Cunningham, May 2. within three leagues of the coaſt of Holland, and carried into Dunkirk. — Cunningham and his crew were put in priſon; and the packet was ordered by the court of France to be reſtored.

Andrew Frazer, Eſq; commiſſary at Dunkirk,

Dunkirk, writes thus to Anthony Todd, Eſq; ſecretary to the poſt-office, of May 27. "I have been honoured with your letter of the 20th inſt. and have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that I yeſterday put the Prince of Orange packet-boat into the poſſeſſion of Capt. Storer's mate, Mr Dean, who arrived here the ſame morning, with a ſufficient number of hands, to conduct her to her ſtation at Harwich; and incloſed you will find a certificate of her being delivered up to the ſaid Mr Dean."—The packet arrived at Dunkirk, June 2.;—in all reſpects (ſays a letter, dated, Harwich, June 6.) in the ſame condition as when carried into Dunkirk, not having any thing taken out of her except the mail, and it is yet a matter of uncertainty to what place that has been conveyed." According to a letter, dated, Bruſſels, June 9. the packet was conveyed to Dr Franklin, and the letters read by him and Mr Dean.

"*Dunkirk, June* 21. Capt. Cuningham and his crew, who were committed to our jail on the 10th of May laſt, in conſequence of taking the Engliſh packet, were ſet at liberty by an order from the admiralty on the 11th of this month. Three fine veſſels are fitting out here for the ſervice of the Americans, over which Cuningham is to act as Commodore. He is a native of Corke in Ireland, and was lately married to a lady at Philadelphia, and became a ſtaunch rebel. He and his crew, who are compoſed of the refuſe of all nations, are treated with great contempt by the inhabitants of this town. Even the ſmugglers deſpiſe them."

Cuningham ſailed from Dunkirk about the beginning of Auguſt.

Many late letters from France ſay, that orders have been received from court at the ſea-ports, that the veſſels of the American inſurgents be not permitted to remain long in the ports of that kingdom; and that they arm not in thoſe ports, but put to ſea as ſoon as they have imbarked the proviſions they may have occaſion for.——Two American privateers,—one of 24 carriage-guns, 30 ſwivels, and 220 men; the other of 18 guns, 24 ſwivels, and 130 men,—came into Breſt harbour July 28. with four Engliſh merchant-ſhips which they had taken in their paſſage from Boſton. The day after their arrival they ſent ſome diſpatches to Dr Franklin; but they were not permitted to land any goods, or to receive any thing on board but what was abſolutely neceſſary. The naval commiſſary informed the captains, they muſt depart with their prizes immediately, as his inſtructions were peremptory, not to ſuffer any American ſhip or her prize to remain more than forty-eight hours. The privateers quitted the port immediately.

"*Paris, Aug.* 15. Two days ago an inhabitant of America was arreſted, and conducted to the Baſtile: he was the proprietor of the privateer commanded by Capt. Cuningham, which took the Engliſh packet-boat between Holland and England. It is pretended, that this ſtep is taken at the requeſt of the court of London; and that on the complaints made by the ambaſſador of G. Britain, we could not refuſe this ſatisfaction; eſpecially as the ſaid privateer had lately ſailed from Dunkirk in contempt of the promiſe given that it ſhould not put to ſea."

An Engliſh merchant in Guadalupe writes, that proclamations have been iſſued by the French court, prohibiting the merchants in the French Weſt-India iſlands from aſſiſting, in any mode whatſoever, the American coloniſts whilſt in arms againſt G. Britain; and forbidding the American veſſels to enter their ports, except in caſes of diſtreſs; when they are to be ſupplied with neceſſaries, no more, and to put to ſea again as ſoon as poſſible.

A letter from Fort Rocque, received at London in the end of Auguſt, ſays, "As ſoon as the news of the capture of Com. Manley, and the recapture of the Engliſh man of war the Fox, were known here, the Trident of 40 guns, and the Magnanime of 28, lately purchaſed by Deane of the merchants, were ordered to ſail immediately; they waited only thirty hours for ſome neceſſaries, which were liberally ſupplied. Two other ſhips of force are daily expected from Bourdeaux, to be fitted here for the ſame ſervice. A third American agent, one Barnſley, has lately made his appearance in France, and has viſited moſt of the manufacturing towns. His reſidence is fixed at Nantz."

The following notice was ſtuck up in Lloyd's coffeehouſe, London, Aug. 15. for the information of ſuch merchants and underwriters as may be concerned therein.

"Owners

" Owners of Ships.

All perſons concerned in ſhips taken by American privateers, and carried into the French Weſt-India iſlands, by applying to Meſſ. Stuart and Beckingham, at Havre de Grace, may be informed of ſome intereſting particulars concerning them, and be put in a way of recovering great part of their property."

ITALY.

" *Naples, July* 1. By letters from Sicily of the 5th of June we learn, that an earthquake has been felt all over that iſland: it was ſlight at Syracuſe, ſtronger at Meſſina, and damaged ſome houſes at Palermo. It was alſo felt in Calabria and the Pouille, particularly at Leccé; the neighbourhood of which place has been deſtroyed by a dreadful hurricane."

PORTUGAL. [383.]

A letter from Liſbon, received at London before the middle of Auguſt, ſays, " The fate of the Marquis de Pombal is not yet determined, though perſons are put in poſſeſſion of his wealth, which is bringing into the public treaſury, and a ſtipend only is appointed for the ſubſiſtence of himſelf and family.—The effects of the Marquis, of which an inventory has been taken by order of the Queen, exceed in value 600,000 l. Sterling."

" *Liſbon, July* 15. By virtue of the Queen's orders, all the Jeſuits who had been confined in the caſtle of Junquiera, and lately releaſed, are to ſet out immediately for Italy; and an agreement is already made with the Sieur Bunſor, a Dutch captain, to carry nine of them to Civita Vecchia."

BRITISH WEST INDIES. [384.]

A letter from a planter at Roxburgh, in Lucca bay, Jamaica, ſigned J. P. dated May 14. gives the following account. " We have had an alarming inſurrection here, which is providentially ſtopped. A negro that was taken, has been hanged in gibbets alive; he lived nine days thereon, and, in that time, impeached many others. The confederated villains, according to his confeſſion, agreed to be marked with a cut on the bottoms of their feet, and each to put his bleeding foot into a pail of water, then they all drank of it, as an oath, or ſacramental bond, to be true to each other in this horrid ſcheme: ſo many as drank, were to kill all the white people in the iſland; they had calculated their numbers, which was, allowing thirty negroes to every white man, and it was to be put in execution in the night. However, thank God, their black deſign was diſcovered before it was put in execution, and all the negroes marked in the foot taken; ſome have been burnt alive, ſome hanged, ſome gibbeted, and others tranſported. Heaven only knows when the revolt will ſubſide; however, there cannot be any harm done now, as it is diſcovered, and there is always a ſtrong guard of white people at all ſuſpected places."

" *Tobago, Scarborough, June* 2. At a court of oyer and terminer and gaol-delivery, held here this day, came on the trial of the Hon. Peter Franklyn, Eſq; one of the members of his Majeſty's council for this iſland, on an indictment for the murder of the late Governor Young [383.]. He was honourably acquitted, although unexpectedly deprived of two material witneſſes; but the evidence on the part of the crown could not ſupport the indictment. The jury hardly went out of court."

EAST INDIES.

" *London, June.* A letter has been received at the Eaſt-India Houſe, dated Suez, Feb. 7. 1777, from the captain of the Terrible bomb-ketch, giving an account, that on June 26. 1776, being ſent by the Governor of Bombay on diſcoveries to the ſouthward of the equinoctial line, and particularly in ſearch of ſome perſons who had been ſeen on Sable iſland, ſuppoſed to be ſhipwrecked, and to be the remains of the crew of the Aurora, (loſt in December 1769), they were diſcovered on the ſhore making ſignals, and the ſhip kept the iſland in ſight till the 30th: but the weather being too ſtormy, (it being then the depth of winter), no relief could be given them, the Terrible making three feet water an hour, and ſpringing her main-maſt, which obliged her to bear away. However, the bearings of the land were properly taken, and no doubt by this time, at a better ſeaſon, another attempt has been made. If not, the directors have ſent, by the two ſhips juſt gone out, expreſs orders to the Governor of Bombay, to diſpatch one of their veſſels, with an experienced officer, to relieve the unhappy people, of whatever nation they may be." [xxxv. 612.]

This matter is now elucidated, by a letter from Port Louis, in the isle of France, viz.

"The Dauphine, a king's cutter, commanded by the Chevalier Lanugny Tromelin, a lieutenant, who left this port the 25th of last November, being sent to reconnoitre the Sable island, and to take off some blacks, who had been formerly perceived there by many ships, is returned, and brings the following account.

The 28th of November, at sun-set, they discovered the island; and, the 29th, the weather being very fine, and almost a calm, M. Le Sage, an officer of the cutter, was dispatched with a boat and a canoe to the west of the island; from whence he brought back seven black women, and a negro child eight months old. They were the only people existing on the island. These wretched creatures being interrogated as to their unhappy situation, said, that they had been on that island ever since the loss of the Indiaman L'Utile, wrecked there the 31st of July 1761; that the most part of the crew left them, taking to their boat, leaving about eighty black men and women; eighteen of whom some time after embarked on a sort of punt, or rather a raft, made with planks fastened on masts, which they got from the wreck, and had never come back; that within these twelve years their number had been reduced to thirteen, the rest having died through fatigue and want. These women say, that, during the space of fifteen years which they have been there, they have only seen five ships, who, upon signals made to them, all attempted to land, but, from the great danger attending such attempts, were obliged to desist; that, some time ago, a ship called La Santarelle, sent a boat on shore, and gave them some assistance, but the weather being boisterous next day, prevented the boat coming again to take them off; that one of the sailors belonging to the boat taking a fancy to one of them, staid on the island, intending to go on board his ship next day when the boat came back, but being, as well as they, disappointed, was obliged to take up his residence among them; that, about three months ago, he embarked on another raft, with three black men and three women, in hopes of reaching the island of Madagascar.

The manner in which these unfortunate people lived, after their shipwreck, on that desert island, as well as can be collected from those brought here, was as follows. They built, from the wreck of the ship, a sort of a cabin, on the most elevated part of the island, and covered it with the shells of turtles, which they caught in great abundance, and on which they chiefly subsisted; they likewise, by way of change of diet, caught some fish, and a few birds, with their eggs. They dug a hole in the sand, which supplied them with a brackish kind of water, being their only drink. The feathers of the birds which they caught, curiously worked together, was their covering.

The island is nothing but a bank of coral, being a quarter of a league in length, and three hundred perches in breadth; its highest part about fifteen feet. The violence of the sea has thrown up, on its banks, all around, a quantity of broken coral and sand, by which means the centre of the island is much lower than the sides. There is neither grass, tree, nor shrub, grows on it, nor any kind of vegetable, except a kind of potatoe or durang (what is called in French *foldanelle*) which grows among the sand. The whole island is surrounded with breakers, which extend upwards of a hundred and fifty fathoms to the south, and are very near the shore on the north side. These people say, that in bad weather, which happens very often, the wind almost covered their hut with sand, and that they were in constant fear of being swallowed up by the sea.

The superintendent of Port Louis has provided a comfortable shelter for the child, and his mother, whose name is *Eve*, and likewise for two other women, who are mother and daughter; the mother has been named *Dauphine*; and the rest have been amply provided for. By order of the superintendent, the child has been christened by the name of *James Moses*."

ENGLAND. [388.]

On the 2d of June arrived at Falmouth, in the Mercury packet, after a passage of twenty-eight days from Rhode island, Lt Gen. Hugh Earl Percy [283.], on account, as is surmised, of some difference between Gen. Howe and him. His Lordship was at court for the first time, June 11. and had a conference with the King.— It is impossible (say the London papers) to express the regret of the army upon the departure of Lord Percy. Pro-

vincially

vincials, as well as our own people, if in diſtreſs, ſhared alike in his liberal benefactions. He kept open table for the inferior officers. In ſhort, he ſpent, while in America, 10,000 l. a-year of his own fortune, all his pay, and upwards of 25,000 l. remitted him by the Duke and Ducheſs.

About the beginning of July, Gen. Robertſon [139.], the Marquis of Lindſey, Lord Cathcart, Count Grabaſki, a Poliſh nobleman, and ſome other gentlemen of diſtinction, imbarked as volunteers for America.

By an order of council of Aug. 15. the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any ſort of arms or ammunition, is prolonged for three months from the 23d of Auguſt [384]; —and by a royal proclamation iſſued of the ſame date, Aug. 15. the bounties of 5 l. to every able ſeaman, and 50 s. to every ordinary ſeaman, voluntiers, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who conceal themſelves, 40 s. every able and 30 s. every ordinary ſeaman, continued by an order of council of June 21. to the 31ſt of Auguſt [384.], are further continued to the 31ſt of October; — and, moreover, it being judged expedient for the ſervice, that encouragement ſhould be given to landmen to enter into the ſea-ſervice, a bounty of 30 s. is by this proclamation offered to every able-bodied landman, not above thirty-five nor under twenty-five years of age, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve on board any of the King's ſhips on or before the 31ſt of October next.

A gentleman writes from Plymouth of July 27. to his friend in Edinburgh, thus. —"We have at preſent cruiſing in the Channel and Bay of Biſcay (including two or three ſhips that are under ſailing-orders from Portſmouth on the before-mentioned cruiſe) thirty-two ſhips of the line, all well manned, beſides two or three frigates, (the reſt of the frigates being moſt uſeful in America). There are none of the ninety-gun ſhips gone to ſea; thoſe ſhips of the line that are cruiſing are all third rates. I imagine none of the ſecond rates will go to ſea, unleſs they have Admirals on board. There are five of them here, and at Portſmouth, ready for ſea upon a day's notice. It would take four Admirals to command the preſent formidable fleets we have ready, if it ſhould come war."

"*London, July* 25. Orders are ſent to all the ſeaports for an immediate account to be given to the admiralty of the quantity of naval ſtores now at thoſe places, diſtinguiſhing each port reſpectively; and orders are alſo given from the war-office for a general ſurvey of the ordnance and military ſtores in the ſeveral fortreſſes throughout G. Britain and Ireland, and for a report to be made of the ſame."

"*Plymouth, June* 17. The examination of the American priſoners ſtill goes on. They are brought on ſhore ſeven or eight at a time, and the juſtices examine them as to their names, place of birth, how long in America, how long in the ſervice of the provincials, &c. which the clerk takes down; and then they are committed to the Mill-priſon [269.], fitted up for them, and which was a priſon laſt war. The juſtices have a guinea per diem for attending in town to examine them; and as it is reckoned here a good thing, the King's friends, you may be ſure, are employed in the buſineſs. I ſuppoſe we have now near 500 priſoners on ſhore and a-float: if they increaſe on our hands, we muſt fit up another priſon.

"*London, June* 17. Two of the American veſſels which have been brought into England by their crews, were lately condemned in the court of admiralty as prizes to the King; and his Majeſty, out of his royal bounty, to reward thoſe brave fellows loyalty and love of Old England, has ordered two thirds of the value of each ſhip and cargo, which amounts to a very conſiderable ſum, to be divided among the crew; and we are well aſſured, that if the crew of any diſguiſed foreign ſhip that is loaded with arms or ammunition, or any kind of ſtores for the rebels, ſhould bring her into a Britiſh port, and ſhe or her cargo ſhould be in like manner condemned in the court of admiralty to the King, that his Majeſty would give the whole value to the crew."

"*London, May* 5. The ambiguity of the ſex or gender of a certain foreigner, who is a member of the diplomatic corps, will ſoon ceaſe to be a riddle: for no leſs than three ſeveral actions have been commenced this term againſt three very reſpectable underwriters in the city, for the recovery of the reſpective ſums underwritten by them. Upwards of 120,000 l. have been underwritten, at various times, on this myſterious event; and ſeveral ve-

ry eminent merchants have already paid forfeit, rather than risk a heat over the Bacon-course in Westminster-hall. Some of the most prudent of them have paid sixty, others even seventy per cent. to have their names cancelled from the policies they had underwritten."

On the 1st of July came on to be tried, in the court of king's-bench, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield and a special jury, at Guildhall, a cause the most extraordinary that perhaps ever happened in this or any other country, respecting the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon, formerly minister plenipotentiary from the French court to that of Great Britain. [xxvi. 405.]

The action was brought by Mr Hayes, surgeon, in Leicester fields, against one Jacques, a broker and underwriter, for the recovery of seven hundred pounds, the said Mr Jacques having, about six years ago, received premiums of fifteen guineas per cent. for every one of which he stood engaged to return one hundred guineas whenever it should be proved that the Chevalier D'Eon was actually a woman.

Mr Buller opened the cause as counsel for Mr Hayes. He stated the fairness of the transaction, and the justifiable nature of the demand, as Mr Hayes, the plaintiff, thought himself now to be in possession of that proof which would determine the sex of the Chevalier D'Eon, and for ever render the case indisputable.

In proof of the fact, Mr Le Goux, a surgeon, was the first witness called. He gave his testimony to the following effect: "That he had been acquainted with the Chevalier D'Eon from the time when the Duc de Nivernois resided in England in quality of Ambassador from the court of France; that, to his certain knowledge, the person called *the Chevalier D'Eon*, was a woman."

Being closely interrogated by the counsel for the defendant, as to the mode of his acquiring such a degree of certainty relative to the sex of the party, Mr Le Goux gave this satisfactory account of the matter:

"That, about five years ago, he was called in by the Chevalier D'Eon, to lend his professional aid for her assistance; that the Chevalier D'Eon, unfortunately for herself as well as her sex, laboured, at that time, under a disorder which rendered an examination of the afflicted part absolutely necessary; that this examination led of course to that discovery of the sex of which Mr Le Goux was now enabled to give such satisfactory testimony."

The second witness called on the part of the plaintiff was Mr De Morande. He swore, "That, so long ago as the 3d day of July 1774, the Chevalier D'Eon made a free disclosure of her sex to the witness; that she had even proceeded to far as to display her bosom on the occasion; that, in consequence of this disclosure of sex, she, the Chevalier D'Eon, had exhibited the contents of her female wardrobe, which consisted of sacques, petticoats, and other habiliments calculated for feminine use; that, on the said 3d day of July 1774, the witness paid a morning-visit to the Chevalier D'Eon, and, finding her in bed, accosted her in a style of gallantry respecting her sex; that so far from being offended with this freedom, the said Chevalier desired the witness to approach nearer to her bed, and then permitted him to have manual proof of her being in truth a very woman."

After the counsel on both sides had finished, Lord Mansfield then charged the jury in nearly the following words.

"Gentlemen of the Jury,

This is a gambling-debt. I wish it were possible to abolish all debts of the kind. I should be glad if your verdict could so operate, as that neither party might be the winner; but as one of them must lose, you have only to consider which of them ought to win.

With respect to the contract on which the action is founded, there is not any thing illegal in it. It is binding on both parties. The discovery of the sex of a certain person is to give it operation. Each party thought himself certain of the fact. There was every external proof that the defendant was right in his conjecture: D'Eon dressed as a man; she would have fought duels [xxvi. 405.]; she was a captain of dragoons; resided here as an ambassador [xxv. 300.]: to all outward appearance, therefore, the defendant had the best of the wager.

On the part of the plaintiff, there was a considerable difficulty. Suppose him to have been right, yet the proof of the fact was not easy. It was not in the power of any person to compel D'Eon to disclose her sex. Was it known, the proof still rested on the plaintiff. He had so

ſo far the diſadvantageous ſide of the queſtion.

It hath been thrown out, that he was ſure of the fact at the time he laid the wager. The contrary hath appeared. He had no proofs in his power at the time the contract was entered into. The court of France was not appriſed of the fact. That court conſidered D'Eon as a man. There were reaſons afterwards to believe the contrary. When thoſe reaſons were made known, that court directed the matter to be thoroughly inveſtigated. Still it might have been difficult to prove the ſex, if the private quarrels of the parties had not furniſhed ſuch collateral evidence as puts the queſtion out of doubt.

On the part of the defendant there appears to have been a backwardneſs to bring the cauſe into court. The indecency was urged: there is nothing indecent in the buſineſs. The witneſſes have ſworn to the fact, on their own knowledge. They are either perjured, or you muſt credit their teſtimonies.

As to the certainty of either of the parties, it hath been well obſerved, that they both conceived themſelves certain of winning. This is the caſe of all wagers. I remember a diſpute which once happened between two perſons, relative to the dimenſions of a ſtatue of the Venus de Medici. A wager was propoſed by one of the parties. The other replied, "I will not lay any thing: it would be unfair, for I have meaſured the ſtatue." The other anſwered, "Why, do you think I would be ſuch a fool as to propoſe a bet unleſs I had meaſured it alſo!" —The wager was laid.

You will conſider all circumſtances. If you think that the bet is fairly won, you will decide in favour of the plaintiff."

The jury, without heſitation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, ſeven hundred pounds and forty ſhillings.

Immenſe ſums on policies were depending on this ſuit.

In the London papers of July 12. appeared the following paragraph. "We have authority in the moſt poſitive terms, to give the lie-direct, and to contradict in the moſt ſolemn manner, the paragraph in one of this day's papers, inſinuating, that the Chevalier D'Eon "will receive not leſs than 20,000 l. in conſequence of a recent deciſion in Guildhall." —An extract from an affidavit, made before Lord Mayor Croſby on the 29th of June 1771, and publiſhed in the Public Advertiſer of July 1. following, is ſubjoined, viz. "That I never had, and never will have, any part, directly or indirectly, in the policies of inſurance that have been made relating to my ſex: That I have never touched, and never will touch, a ſingle guinea from any perſon or perſons, on account of the ſaid inſurances: That I never would enter into any negotiation with any perſon or perſons, however conſiderable the ſums that have been offered to me, and which have amounted to 25,000 l. Sterling, to prove, judicially, my ſex." — "The Chevalier doubts not but the candid part of the public (ſo the paragraph concludes) will now be ſatisfied with this declaration, on honour, that he had never any intereſt or concern in the ſaid policies, otherwiſe than to reject, with the moſt ſovereign contempt, (as may hereafter appear by ſeveral affidavits long ſince made by other perſons), all offers that have been made to him to be intereſted therein, though to the amount, in the whole, of about 30,000 l. and which refuſal has been a cauſe of the ſaid deciſion at Guildhall, that he thinks no laws ſhould ever ſupport, as he has always looked on thoſe policies as a moſt diſhoneſt, as well as a moſt abominable and infamous traffick."

"*London, Aug.* 7. Yeſterday Mademoiſelle D'Eon appeared for the firſt time in her real character as a woman, dreſſed in an elegant black ſack, her headdreſs adorned with diamonds, and bedecked in all the other elegant paraphernalia of the ſex."

"*London, Aug.* 14. Yeſterday the Chevalier D'Eon, or Mademoiſelle De Beaumont, after fifteen years reſidence in England, amidſt imminent perils and dangers, troubles and trials [xxvi. 407. 681.], ſet out, in a neat poſt-chaiſe, drawn by four horſes, with proper attendance, dreſſed in her regimentals, and wearing the Croix de St Louis, from her dwelling at Mr Lautern's, wine-merchant, Brewer-ſtreet, contiguous to Golden-ſquare, for her native country, leaving great part of her valuable effects in England.—Before her departure ſhe emitted a declaration, of which a tranſlation appeared in the papers of Aug. 15. viz.

"By notice inſerted in the Morning-Poſt of the 13th and 14th of November

1775, I requeſted with the greateſt earneſtneſs of the people of England, who have always ſhewn me the greateſt regard, not to renew any policies reſpecting my ſex; I declared that I would not agree to a judicial manifeſtation of it; requeſted there ſhould be no freſh policies entered into, and that the old ones ſhould be annulled; and that if this was not agreed to, I ſhould be obliged to quit a place which I regard as my ſecond country.

The eagerneſs which my enemies have ſhewn for gain, the *auri ſacra fames* which poſſeſſes them, has unhappily prevailed. They have not only renewed the ancient policies, but have obtained a judgement in the court of king's-bench the 1ſt of July, to determine my ſex.

In conſequence, I with regret keep my promiſe to the public; I quit with grief my dear England, where I thought to have found repoſe and liberty, to retire to my native country, near an auguſt maſter, whoſe protection and kindneſs further aſſure my quiet than all the Magna Charta's of this iſle.

If thoſe intereſted in the policies would take my advice, it ſhould be to pay nothing; becauſe the judgement in the king's-bench, which has decided on my ſex, was made without my participation, and againſt my conſent, which I oppoſed at the time of the ſitting of that court, deſiring it to be delayed till my maſter ſhould permit me again to return to England. That would have been the proper time for me to have given my reaſons againſt what the three witneſſes have depoſed reſpecting my ſex. I would rather periſh, than riſe triumphant by the weakneſs of that ſex which I am accuſed to be of. I never made any other uſe of my quality of captain of dragoons, than to combat my enemies whenever they had the courage to meet me. But it is unhappy for me, that during my misfortunes in England, I met with nothing but a troop of avaricious wretches and poltroons. My ſex was never diſputed when I was ſent to fight againſt, or negotiate with, the enemies of my country; and I am always one and the ſame.

No longer to abuſe the patience of the public, at my departure, I here abſolutely declare, and probably for the laſt time, that if any perſon, whether in France or England, can prove before any tribunal, that I have been intereſted to the value of one ſhilling in any policies, I will agree to diſtribute all I am poſſeſſed of, to any public charity which the ſaid tribunal ſhall name.

L. S. Le Chev. D'Eon.

London, 10th of Auguſt, 1777, Brewer-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare."

The following anecdote of this extraordinary perſon has ſince appeared. —" The Chevalier's uncle on her mother's ſide, was poſſeſſed of a conſiderable eſtate; and being an old bachelor, had declared, that his fortune ſhould devolve to his nephew, if his ſiſter had a ſon. Her firſt child was a daughter, her ſecond the ſame. She approached that time of life when ſhe was fearful ſhe ſhould have no more children; and, moreover, her huſband died when Miſs Beaumont was yet an infant. She reſolved to make this ſecond daughter an heir or an heireſs; ſhe dreſſed her like a boy; and as ſhe arrived at maturity, gave her the education of a ſon. With uncommon natural talents, Mademoiſelle made a great progreſs at college, in arms, and every polite accompliſhment; her uncle died; and ſhe ſucceeded to his fortune." —— If this anecdote be true, what occaſion had the Chevalier for a female wardrobe?

Scotland. [389.]

By appointment of the high court of juſticiary, the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Gardenſton went the ſouthern circuit laſt ſpring, the Lords Auchinleck and Kennet the weſtern, and the Lords Kames and Hailes the northern; — and the courts ſat down, at Air, May 1.; Dumfries, May 8.; and Jedburgh, May 15.; at Glaſgow, May 10.; Inverary, May 17.; and Stirling, May 24.; and at Aberdeen, May 8.; Inverneſs, May 16.; and Perth, May 24.

At theſe courts, ſeveral perſons were indicted for child-murder, viz. At Glaſgow, Jean Baillie, relict of William Baird in Woodhead, in the pariſh of Old Monkland, and Alexander Baird, late her ſervant, were outlawed; at Inverneſs, Margaret Davidſon in Roſsſhire, was outlawed; at Stirling, John, alias Joan, alias Joanna, Dobſon, petitioned, (the child having been dead-born), and was baniſhed Scotland for life; and at Perth, Katharine Watſon, from Cupar in Fife, petitioned, and was baniſhed to the plantations, and Mary Henderſon, who eſcaped from St Andrews priſon, was outlawed.

Mar-

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 8. At Caverſham, Buckinghamſhire, Lord Cadogan, to Miſs Churchill, eldeſt daughter of Charles Churchill, Eſq; of Chalſent-houſe, Bucks.

At Dublin, Col. Sandford, to Lady Rachel M'Donnel, ſiſter to the Earl of Antrim.

14. At Putney, the Earl of Suffolk, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to the Hon. Miſs Finch, ſiſter to the Earl of Aylesford.

15. At Queensferry, John Balfour Hay, Eſq; of Leys, to Miſs Katharine Moncrieffe, daughter of the deceaſed Col. George Moncrieffe of Reidie.

18. At Edinburgh, Alexander Fraſer of Torbreck, Eſq; to Miſs Ruſſel, daughter of the deceaſed Mr William Ruſſel, depute commiſſary-clerk of Edinburgh.

20. At London, the Earl of Cheſterfield, to Miſs Anne Thiſtlethwayte of Titherly, in Southamptonſhire.

20. At London, the Rt Hon. Charles Townſhend, member for Yarmouth, and one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland, to Miſs Annabella Powlet Smyth of Lambeth.

23. At the Counteſs-dowager of Antrim's, Dublin, Col. Callender, to Lady Eliſabeth M'Donnel, ſiſter to the Earl of Antrim.

BIRTH.

Aug. 5. At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, Bt, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 1. At Grenada, Mr Robert Bogle ſenior, merchant.

15. At Spaniſh-Town, Jamaica, Sir Baſil Keith, Governor of that iſland.

Aug. 1. At London, Sir Charles Montagu, K. B.

4. At London, Col. John Stephens.

4. At Dunmow in Eſſex, William Lewis, woolcomber, aged 101.

4. Mr Thomas Hepburn, miniſter of Athelſtaneford.

6. At London, Mr Brigging, tallow-chandler, aged 109.

7. At his houſe in Clackmannan, Col. James Maſterton, barrackmaſter-general for Scotland.

13. At Polkemmit, Linlithgowſhire, Mrs Iſabel Walker, ſpouſe to Thomas Baillie of Polkemmit, Eſq;

13. At Glaſgow, Colin Dunlop of Carmyle, Eſq; merchant in that city.

15. At Dryburgh, Dr Patrick Erſkine of Shielfield, Eſq;

17. At Monzie, Perthſhire, James Campbell of Monzie, Eſq; [110.]

17. At his ſeat of Balmure, James Graham of Weſter Methie, Eſq;

17. At Heuk, in Annandale, in the 83d year of his age, Mr Edward Buncle.

19. At Balmore, Argyleſhire, in the 81ſt year of his age, Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, Eſq; He had been forty-ſeven years ſheriff-depute of Argyleſhire.

19. At Caſtlemilk, John Lidderdale of Caſtlemilk, Eſq;

19. At Cliftonhill, near Briſtol, whither ſhe had gone on account of her health, the Hon. Mrs Roſs, wife of John Roſs Mackye, Eſq; She was the eldeſt ſiſter and ſole heireſs of William the laſt Lord Roſs. She is ſucceeded by her only ſurviving ſiſter, Eliſabeth Counteſs-dowager of Glaſgow.

21. Mr James Small, factor on the annexed eſtate of Perth.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Pitcairn, daughter of the deceaſed Dr Archibald Pitcairn.

24. At Delvin, Perthſhire, Col. Mark Renton, late of the 54th regiment.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Aug. 2. to appoint James Dennis, Eſq; chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, to be of the Privy Council of ſaid kingdom.

—2. to appoint John Scott, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of Kincardinethire, on the reſignation of Mr Walter Campbell.

—30. to appoint John Dalling, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the iſland of Jamaica, in the room of Sir Baſil Keith, deceaſed.

—30. to appoint Edward Smith, Eſq; to be Governor of Fort Charles in Port-Royal, in the iſland of Jamaica.

Office of Ordnance, Aug. 30. John Boddington, Eſq; is appointed Secretary to the board of Ordnance.

War-office, July 29. 1777, *continued.* [392.]

[*For Subalterns ſee our cover.*]

55th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Lucas to be Captain, vice John Luke; and Lieut. Colin Lindſay to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Lucas.

57th reg. of foot: Lieut. James Graham, of the 42d reg. to be Captain, vice Robert Rollo.

58th reg. of foot: Maj. Gavin Cochrane, of the 69th reg. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Robert Clayton Bayley.

Royal Americans, 3d bat.: Capt. Jacob Van Braam to be Major, vice John Browne.

62d reg. of foot: Lieut. William Hall to be Captain, vice Charles Dawſon.

69th reg. of foot: Capt. William Yorke to be Major, vice Gavin Cochrane.

War-office, Aug. 12. 1777.

15th reg. of light dragoons: Surg. Edward Hawkins to be Surgeon, vice William Gardiner.

3d reg. of foot-guards: Col. William Wynyard to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Daniel Jones; Col. George Ogilvie to be First Major, vice William Wynyard; and Lt-Col. Sir George Osborne to be Second Major, vice George Ogilvie.

2d reg. of foot: Col. Daniel Jones to be Colonel, vice Sir Charles Montagu.

8th reg. of foot: Capt. Arant Schuyler de Peister to be Major, vice Lewis Duffe; Lieut. Samuel Willoe to be Captain, vice Arant Schuyler de Peister; and Lieut. Robert Mathews to be Captain, vice George Steele.

21st reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Jasper Farmer to be Captain, vice John Small; and First Lieut. Michael Kirkman to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Jasper Farmer.

34th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Kemble to be Captain, vice Henry Sedgwick.

Royal Americans, 1st bat.: Capt. Lieut. Charles Dixon to be Captain, vice George Archbould; and Lieut. Jeffery Amherst to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Charles Dixon.

Royal Americans, 3d bat.: Lieut. Francis Duffield, of the 1st bat. to be Captain, vice Jacob Van Braam.

62d reg. of foot: Lieut. Henry Harrington, of the 20th reg. to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Richard Greenal Matthews.

69th reg. of foot: Lieut. John Hawkshaw to be Captain, vice William Yorke.

Surg. William Gardiner, of the 15th reg. of light dragoons, to be Surgeon to the Hospital at Tobago, vice Edward Hawkins.

Col. Daniel Jones to be Major-General in America only.

From other papers, &c.

A list of the officers of the Royal Highland Emigrants, now at Quebec.

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieut.-Col. Commandant: Allan M'Lean.
Major: Donald M'Donald.
Captains: William Dunbar, John Nairne, Colin Campbell, Alexander Fraser, John M'Dougall, Malcolm Fraser, David Alexander Grant, Daniel Robertson.
Captain-Lieutenant: Stephen Watts.
Lieutenants: John M'Lean, sen. Ronald M'Donald, Lauchlan M'Lean, John Fletcher, Archibald M'Lean, Francis Damboureés, Alexander Straton, Ronald M'Kinnon, David Cairns, John M'Lean, jun. Ronald M'Donell.
Ensigns: John Smith, George Dame, James Pringle, John M'Donald, Hector M'Lean, James Wood, Duncan M'Dougall, James Mowate.
Chaplain: Rev. Mr Bethune.
Adjutant: Ronald M'Donell.
Quartermaster: Lauchlan M'Lean.
Surgeon: Alexander Davidson.
Mate: James Pringle.

SECOND BATTALION.

Major-Commandant: John Small.
Captains: Alexander M'Donald, Duncan Campbell, Ronald M'Kinnon, Alexander Campbell, Murdoch M'Lean, Niel M'Lean, Allan M'Donald, John M'Donald, Allan M'Donell.
Captain Lieutenant: John M'Lean.
Lieutenants: James Lundin, Alexander M'Donald, Robert Campbell, Alexander M'Donell, Samuel Bliss, James M'Donald, Gerald Fitzgerald, Lauchlan M'Lean, Hugh Fraser, Charles M'Donald, John M'Donell.
Ensigns: Hector M'Lean, Kenneth M'Donald, Joseph Hawkins, John M'Donald, James Robertson, Alexander M'Lean, Christopher Seaton, Lauchlan M'Quarie.
Adjutant: Hector M'Lean.
Quartermaster: Angus M'Donald.
Surgeon: George Fr. Boyd.
Mate: Donald Cameron.

Alterations in the list of British ships of war now in commission. [342.]

In ENGLAND, or near it.

Brilliant	36	Capt. ——
Ariel	32	J. Jackson
Aurora	32	——
Hussar	28	——
Peterel	14	——

Under Lord HOWE.

Raisonnable	64	T. Fitzherbert

Prices of grain at Haddington, Sept. 19.

	Best.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	22s. 6d.	21s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Bear,	13s. 6d.	12s. 10d.	12s. 0d.
Oats,	11s. 6d.	10s. 8d.	10s. 0d.
Peafe,	10s. 6d.	9s. 4d.	8s. 6d.

Edinburgh, Sept. 23. Oat-meal, 9 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6 d. Peafe meal, 6 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for August 1777.

Within the city	Males 19	Fem. 20	39	56. Incr. 2.
In the Weft-kirk-yard	Males 6	Fem. 11	17	

Age.			Nº	Diseases.	Nº
Under		2	14	Aged ——	9
Between	2	& 5	6	Bowelhive ——	3
	5	& 10	3	Chincough ——	1
	10	& 20	4	Conſumption ——	19
	20	& 30	3	Dropſie ——	1
	30	& 40	2	Fever ——	7
	40	& 50	5	Meaſles ——	4
	50	& 60	6	Small pox ——	4
	60	& 70	9	Stillborn ——	1
	70	& 80	3	Suddenly ——	3
	80	& 90	1	Teething ——	3
	90	& 100	0		